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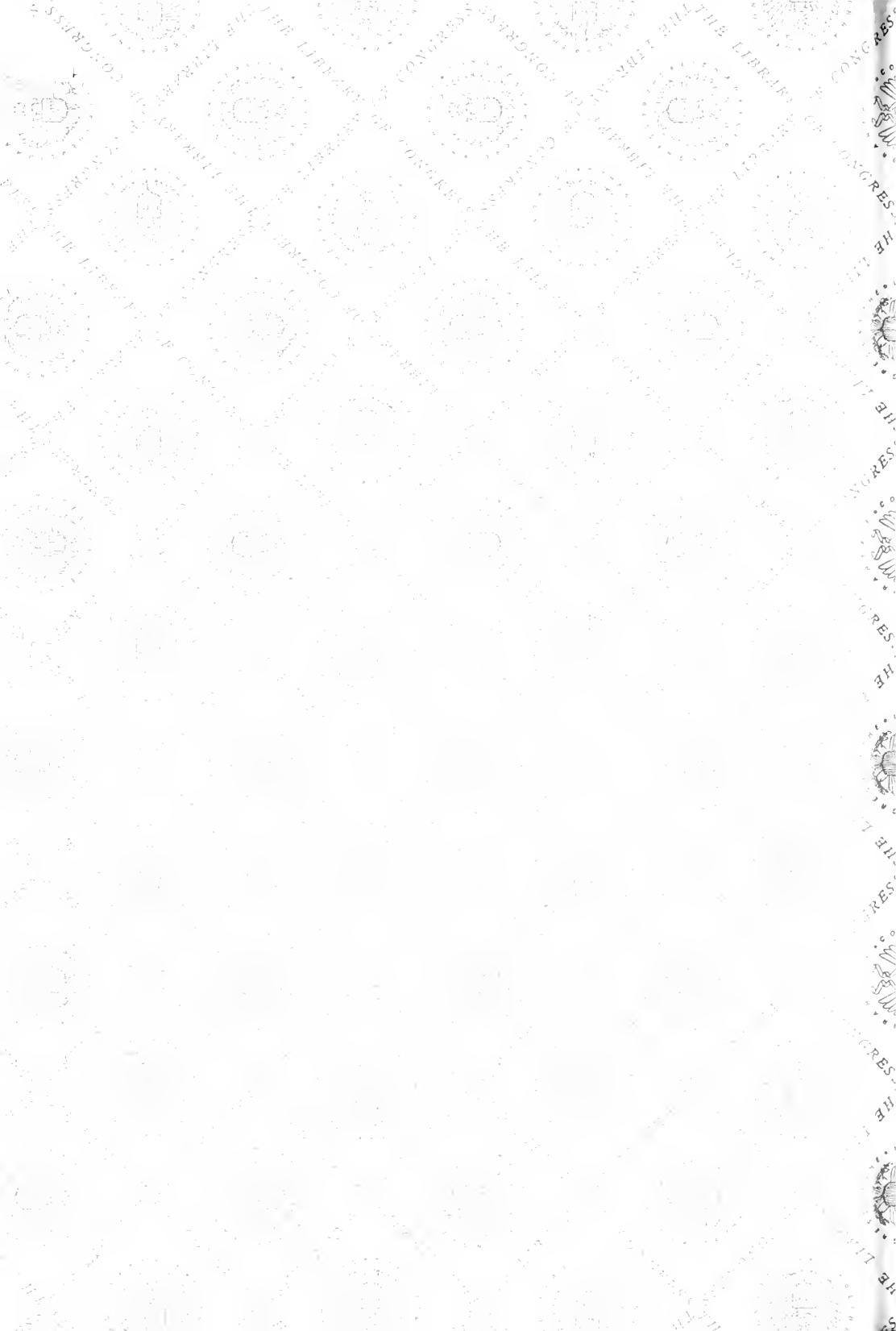
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# INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

A Study of the Various Agencies Working in the Field of Social Welfare

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Compiled by  
W. D. WEATHERFORD

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Published by the  
Interracial Committee of the War Work Council of Y. M. C. A.

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# FOREWORD

This investigation was undertaken at the request of the Interracial Commission of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. In the work undertaken by this Commission it was found that there was frequent duplication of effort and some fields of need were not touched at all.

The method of investigation has been to get some one man in each state to list all agencies in that state working on Racial problems. Also to get a responsible person in every city of any importance to give a similar listing. In every case both a white and a colored man was requested to report. These men were requested to serve voluntarily and without compensation. It is but natural that some failed to send full information. The listing of agencies cannot, therefore, be exhaustive, but it is sufficiently full to give a clear conception of the type of work being undertaken.

The report is divided into a number of heads, as follows:

1. Educational.
2. Social and Economic.
3. Religious.
4. Special Work Undertaken by Typical Cities.
5. Work of the Young Men's Christian Association in Local Cities.
6. Statement of the Interracial Commission of the War Work Council.

## I. Educational.

The Foundations working for the advancement of training among colored people are by far the finest example of team work and cooperation to be found in any field of work.

The General Education Board is helping a few institutions of higher learning and furnishing funds for State Supervisors of Rural Negro Schools. The Slater Board is concentrating on Normal schools, training institutes and teacher training. The Jeanes Board is applying all its funds and efforts to the rural school, to give better industrial training and more thorough uniform instruction to county Negro children. The Rosenwald fund is attempting to encourage communities in building better school houses, and the Phelp-Stokes Fund has made careful study and criticism of all educational institutions working for the Negro. There is not one single instance of duplication, no lost motion, and the field is fairly well covered.

There are just two fields in which one would hope these Boards might give larger encouragement in the future:

First: There is need for better medical training and nurse training in the South. There ought to be at least three Medical and Nurse training schools for Negroes which would compare favorably with any such institution in America for whites. Nashville, Tennessee, has a medical school—Meharry, which is doing wonderful work and has turned out three-fourths of all the Negro physicians practicing in the South. It should be greatly strengthened. There should be established somewhere in the Southwest another such institution. Washington has Howard University, which should also be greatly strengthened.

Second: There should also be established a series of five or six real universities running from Austin, Texas, to New Orleans, Atlanta, Nashville, Richmond, with perhaps one in Arkansas and Missouri and one in the Carolinas.

The Boards have done wonderful work in initiating and stimulating interest among the colored people and much hope for the future can be found in this field.

## **II. Social and Economic.**

In this field we have listed thirty-six agencies at work. Ten of these are predominantly white organizations working with the Negroes, and twenty-six are predominantly Negro organizations working for the advancement of the race. Here there is a decided amount of duplication and overlapping, due largely to the fact that the various agencies have never sat down together and mapped out a constructive program, wherein each should take its own responsibility and each should respect and support the work of the other.

Thus among the organizations predominantly white, the Southern Sociological Congress, The Southern Publicity Committee, The University Commission, and the Mississippi Welfare League all have distinctive aims, and each has a special contribution to make; but there is duplication of effort which should be better coordinated. Also these agencies are in part being duplicated by the work of the Interracial Commission. There is need of fuller coordination.

Among the organizations predominantly colored, one notices the Negro Society for Historical Research; the American Negro Academy; and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, all three of which have distinctive aims in part, but are largely duplication of effort. It is altogether likely that thorough conference would reveal the fact that one organization could do all that the three are doing; could do it better, perhaps, and with one-half the present expenditure of money and energy.

## **III. Religious.**

We have listed twenty-three national or semi-national organizations co-operating with the Negroes of the South in the development of religious life. This is by no means exhaustive, but it does give the principal Boards and their activities.

Perhaps in no field has there been so much hard work, so much deep interest, so much money and compassion spent. The Negro has a great debt of gratitude to these various agencies.

It is to be noted that those Boards which are located in the North have reported larger sums of money spent than those located in the South. This is to be explained in part by two facts: first, that those agencies of the North have had much more available wealth, and secondly, that the local constituencies being located out of the South could not contribute direct to the Negro organizations. It is a well known fact that millions of dollars have been contributed by white church members of the South toward churches and schools which did not go through the hands of any church board, and hence

was never reported in statistical tables. However, that does not in any sense excuse the Southern churches for their niggardly contributions made to this great religious opportunity at their very doors.

As in no other field we find here duplication and competition. In one Southern city we find four of the great denominations maintaining colleges: all independent, all unable to do the best work for lack of funds. Christian statesmanship should demand that all of these institutions be set down side by side; one doing the ministerial training, another the teacher training, another the academic work, etc. This would enable the four institutions to become a university instead of four struggling, inadequately equipped, poorly manned colleges, mostly given over to preparatory work.

If each of the great denominational boards working in the field would concentrate on one great institution, putting enough money and influence into it to make it a real institution, the suggestion of a series of universities and medical colleges made in the paragraph on Education, could easily be fulfilled.

Here as in no other field, there is lack of unified statesmanship, and yet here we would expect the spirit of Christ, which is the spirit of brotherhood and unity, to make cooperation the easiest. If the great denominations would do what the great educational boards have done—cooperate and never duplicate—the religious life of the Negro could be set forward a hundred years during the next decade.

#### **IV. Work in Typical Cities.**

One of the most encouraging features of the investigation has been to find the large amount of interest and initiative on the part of Chambers of Commerce, civic clubs and local city organizations. We have listed a few of the cities where aggressive plans are in operation. It would be useless to list all cities, for these few will give sufficient material to suggest plans to any city not now working at this program. Other cities sent reports, but they were either meagre or duplications of some of the plans here listed.

#### **V. Summary of Work Undertaken by the Y. M. C. A. in Various Cities.**

The Young Men's Christian Association has a colored men's department, and many cities now have industrial or other secretaries among its employed workers. These industrial secretaries for colored men are usually colored and are helping to bring about a much better feeling between employer and employee wherever they work. Other cities undertake similar work.

#### **VI. Statement of the War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, under whose auspices this investigation has been made. The statement is entirely self-explanatory.**

#### **VII. Summary.**

This study has revealed several places of great need and corresponding neglect. The need for a system of higher education has already been suggested. Another field which is most inadequately manned is that of the Negroes' health. The Red Cross and other agencies are doing much, but far more must be done.

There must be more trained physicians and dentists. There must be more graduate nurses. If the Red Cross or some other organization would concentrate on putting a trained colored nurse in all the 759 Southern counties where the Negroes are numerous, it would render an unparalleled service to the white people as well as to the Negro of the South. Some organization must undertake this task in cooperation with the state and national health authorities. There is also pressing need for more hospitals, particularly for tuberculosis patients. It is estimated that 600,000 of the present Negro population will die of tuberculosis, and there are comparatively few hospitals in the South which are prepared to take these patients. Some organizations should concentrate on encouraging this phase of work.

The study suggests the advisability of a conference of the heads of all agencies working in the field in order that a comprehensive and statsmanlike program may be laid out.

It reveals, also, the need of a central clearing house of facts and investigations. This could possibly best be met by the establishment of a Chair of Race Relations in some educational institution. The professor in this chair should be charged with the responsibility of keeping aware of all work being done, studying constructive programs, furnishing study sillibi, and acting as a storehouse of information for all who are attempting to work at the task.

**EDUCATIONAL—National**

General Education Board.  
The John F. Slater Fund.  
The Phelps-Stokes Fund.  
Rosenwald Rural School House Building Fund.  
Anna T. Jeanes Foundation.  
Carnegie Foundation.  
National Association for Teachers of Colored Schools.

**EDUCATIONAL—State**

State Supervisors of Rural Negro Schools.  
State Department of Education—Georgia.  
Department of Education—Arkansas.  
State Department of Education—North Carolina.  
Department of Education—South Carolina.

## INTER-RACIAL SURVEY Educational

### General Education Board.

The following are the officers of the General Education Board:

Wallace Buttrick, President.....	61 Broadway, New York City
Abraham Flexner, Secretary.....	61 Broadway, New York City
Trevor Arnett, Secretary.....	61 Broadway, New York City
E. C. Sage, Assistant Secretary.....	61 Broadway, New York City
L. G. Myers, Treasurer.....	61 Broadway, New York City
L. B. Dashiell, Assistant Treasurer.....	61 Broadway, New York City

The General Education Board was founded January 15, 1902, by John D. Rockefeller, and incorporated by Act of Congress on January 12, 1903, "for promotion of education within the United States of America, without distinction of race, sex or creed."

By the terms of its charter the Board is empowered to assist in the improvement of primary schools, industrial schools, technical schools, normal schools, training schools for teachers, institutions of higher learning, and schools of any other grade. In 1905 Mr. Rockefeller gave \$10,000,000 to the Board as a permanent endowment, and in 1907 he gave a further sum of \$32,000,000, one-third of which was to be added to the permanent endowment of the Board, and two-thirds to be applied to such specific objects as Mr. Rockefeller or his son might designate. In 1909 Mr. Rockefeller added \$10,000,000 more, bringing the total donation up to \$53,000,000. In 1919 he added \$20,000,000 for medical education and \$50,000,000 to the general fund.

The Board has two objectives in its work, namely, cooperation with Southern states in building up an adequately supported system of public schools, including the training of teachers; cooperation with religious denominations and societies in the maintenance of secondary schools and colleges, and strengthening of a few privately supported institutions. It also works through three methods: Publicity, local organizations and paid agents. In its publicity department the secretary issues a report annually, and through its local organizations the Board makes contributions in the field of public education through the State Superintendents of Education. It deals with colleges and other educational institutions through their executives and controlling boards. The Board has also made contributions to the Jeanes Fund and the Slater Fund to extend certain work of these funds.

The Board is doing an extensive work for the education of the Negroes in the Southern states. In the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, the Board is cooperating with the State Departments of Education in the development of better schools and economic and social conditions in rural sections. The undertaking is in charge of State Agents for Negro Rural Schools, whose salaries and traveling expenses are paid by the General Education Board. These agents are in close touch and cooperate sympathetically with county superintendents of education, the colored people themselves, and various other agencies whose work is of a similar nature. A definite program of improvement has been outlined for every state in which this work

is being conducted. To June 30, 1919, \$311,136 has been appropriated for this work. In addition to the foregoing the Board has provided by appropriation \$165,000 for the rehabilitation of the plant of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia. In addition to the regular executive officers, the Board employs Mr. Jackson Davis, of Richmond, Virginia, as a general field agent who devotes his entire time to Negro education.

The General Education Board is assisting the Negro Rural School Fund, the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation, to enlarge its work of assisting counties in employing competent supervising industrial teachers. Dr. James H. Dillard, President of the Jeanes Foundation, is directing this phase of work. To June 30, 1919, the General Education Board contributed to the Jeanes Fund \$33,900.

For three years the General Educational Board has cooperated with the John F. Slater Fund and public school officials in the Southern states in the development of county training schools for Negroes. These schools are doing, or propose to do as soon as possible, two or three years of high school work, offering in the graduating class a simple course in Teacher Training. The purpose is to provide a good Negro school, centrally located and supported by public funds, where may be trained a number of young men and women to teach in the small rural schools. The amount appropriated to June 30, 1919, to assist in providing equipment and in building teachers' homes was \$111,087. The number of County Training Schools thus aided has increased since 1915 from 12 to 75.

For the session 1917-18, complete reports from the County Training Schools show a total of 295 teachers and an enrollment of 13,931 pupils, 895 of whom are in the high school grades. In connection with these schools, the living conditions of teachers employed have been improved. Homes have been built or are under construction at 21 county training schools, a portion of the sum contributed by the General Education Board having been applied toward the cost of these buildings. The chief aim of these homes is to make living conditions more attractive to good teachers. Such homes serve also as examples to the people of the surrounding communities.

For several years past the General Education Board has made limited contributions to selected schools for Negro people for their current expenses. In a few instances, however, contributions have been made toward the cost of new buildings. For the year ended June 30, 1919, contributions to the following institutions have been made:

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.....	\$ 5,000.00
Calhoun Colored Schools, Calhoun, Ala. ....	10,000.00
Colored Graded School, Talladega, Ala. ....	2,500.00
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. ....	23,660.00
Fort Valley High & Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga. ....	3,500.00
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. ....	25,000.00
Lane College, Jackson, Tenn. ....	7,000.00
Manassas Industrial School, Manassas, Va. ....	2,000.00
Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., for current expenses .....	16,200.00
Penn Normal & Industrial School, Frogmore, St. Helena Is., S. C....	6,000.00
Slater Industrial & State Normal School, Winston-Salem, N. C..	
For buildings .....	12,500.00

Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga. ....	33,000.00
St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, N. C. ....	2,000.00
Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. ....	25,000.00
Virginia Normal & Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va. ....	500.00
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Total .....	\$178,860.00

The General Education Board through the State Departments of Education, in 1918 aided 59 summer schools for Negro teachers. These schools were manned by 478 instructors, and 6,157 teachers were enrolled. The term ranged from four to six weeks. The purpose was to strengthen the teachers in service in their academic and industrial work and to enlist their cooperation in various forms of community work, such as food conservation, Red Cross, Moonlight Schools for Illiterates, etc. To June 30, 1919, \$31,208 was appropriated, of which \$12,200 was for the current year.

In 1917 the General Education Board defrayed the traveling expenses of a group of 123 Negro teachers from nine states in attending the Hampton Institute Summer School. These teachers were carefully chosen by the State Agents for Negro Rural Schools. Of the whole number, 42 were from County Training Schools, 54 were supervising industrial teachers, and 18 were matrons in charge of the dormitory life of boys and girls in boarding schools under church or state control. The others were mostly principals of important public schools.

Hampton gave carefully planned courses suited to the needs of each group. The results were so encouraging that similar aid was extended to 200 teachers representing the same group from eleven states in 1918.

The building of rural school houses stimulated by the aid of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, through Tuskegee Institute, has emphasized the need of better trained teachers to man these new buildings. In 1918 local efforts were made to extend the term of these schools, increase the salaries, and otherwise make them more attractive to the best teachers. The General Education Board offered to defray the traveling expenses of teachers in the Rosenwald schools to Tuskegee Institute for the summer school of six weeks. More than 200 teachers from nine states availed themselves of this opportunity. They were given courses designed to strengthen them as rural teachers and leaders.

### **The John F. Slater Fund.**

The following are the executive officers:

James H. Dillard, President.....	Charlottesville, Va.
Richard H. Williams, Vice President.....	1 Broadway, New York
Miss G. C. Mann, Secretary.....	Charlottesville, Va.
Metropolitan Trust Co., Treasurer.....	New York City

The Slater Fund was created in 1882, because of the need for the education of colored people. Its objectives are the promotion of normal and industrial work in colored schools and colleges, and the establishment of public county training schools. Its field of activity lies in the Southern states, and its fund is obtained from endowment.

Beginning with the session 1911-12, at the request of four county superintendents, the Slater Fund aided in establishing the first so-called County Training Schools. One of the four established in that year failed to comply with conditions and dropped out; but the plan met with general approval and the number of schools has increased from year to year.

From the first the proposition of the Slater Board has been to appropriate \$500 a year for salaries of teachers on the following conditions:

1. The school property shall belong to the state, county or district, and the school shall be a part of the public school system.
2. There shall be an appropriation for salaries of not less than \$750 from public funds raised by state, county, or district taxation.
3. The teaching shall extend through the eighth year, with the intention of adding at least two years as soon as it shall be possible to make such extension.

During the past year (1919) the John F. Slater Fund has contributed \$39,000 for the salaries of teachers employed in County Training Schools, while the states have expended from public tax funds \$138,000 for buildings and improvements and \$135,000 for salaries. In addition the Negroes manifested their interest by liberal contributions.

The number of County Training Schools helped for the Session of 1918-19 was 70.

Amount contributed by the Slater Fund for year 1918-18.....	\$39,037
Amount contributed by the General Education Board for building and equipment .....	\$13,918
Amount spent by Counties (from public tax funds) for all purposes..	\$131,658
Number of pupils above the seventh grade.....	1,130
Number of County Training Schools helped for 1919-20.....	107

### **The Phelps-Stokes Fund—Washington, D. C.**

#### **OFFICERS**

I. N. Phelps-Stokes, Chairman.....100 William St., New York City  
Anson Phelps-Stokes, Secretary.....Yale University, New Haven, Conn.  
Thos. Jesse Jones, Educational Director..McLachlen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

This Fund was created in 1911, as a gift from Miss Caroline Phelps-Stokes, made available at her death, with the object of educational adaptation of schools for the Indians and for the Negroes in the United States and Africa, and for public schools in the United States. Its publicity is carried on by issuing reports, holding conferences and general statements to the public. It cooperates with schools and church boards. It employs an Educational Director, Associate Director, and a Specialist in School Accounts. Its territory embraces the United States and Africa, and supplies its own funds for working. This fund has cooperated with several educational institutions, notably, University of Virginia and the University of Georgia, through

scholarships in making advanced investigations of conditions of Negro life. It has helped in securing good library facilities for the advanced study of the Negro problem at George Peabody College and at the Blue Ridge Association in North Carolina.

### Rosenwald Rural School House Building Fund.

#### OFFICERS

S. L. Smith, Field Agent.....Nashville, Tenn.

On June 12, 1914, the Rosenwald Rural School House Building Fund was inaugurated to meet the need of more and better buildings and in helping to provide better schools for rural colored children. This movement is headed by S. L. Smith, of Nashville, Tenn. The work is carried on by means of letters, circulars of information and articles in press. It also works through school boards, school improvement societies, etc.

In addition to a special agent of the Fund at Tuskegee Institute, a Rosenwald agent is connected with the State Department of Education in Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee, although its territory covers the entire South. A General Agent has just been added. Below is a table giving donations made from public school funds, donations by local white people, and donations by local colored people, and the amount supplemented by the Rosenwald Fund, to November 14, 1919:

States	No. of School Houses	AMOUNTS PLEDGED BY				
		States	White People	Colored People	Mr. Rosenwald	Total
Alabama....	242	\$ 70,661	\$ 8,840.00	\$ 137,063.93	\$ 82,500	\$ 299,064.93
Arkansas....	44	26,497	2,011.00	28,934.00	19,300	77,292.00
Georgia....	43	12,175	26,930.77	40,149.00	16,400	95,654.77
Kentucky....	46	48,145	4,245.00	22,876.00	18,000	93,566.00
Louisiana....	120	70,834	5,604.00	71,717.57	38,800	186,655.57
Maryland....	7	11,700	600.00	3,535.00	2,750	18,585.00
Mississippi....	47	8,663	17,624.00	45,920.27	21,175	93,482.27
North Car....	194	90,781	10,510.00	85,618.75	69,805	256,714.75
South Car....	15	6,225	8,376.00	14,664.03	6,400	35,665.08
Tennessee....	96	95,450	4,817.00	65,633.00	35,900	201,800.00
Virginia....	46	32,405	750.00	25,444.80	11,850	70,449.80
Total.....	900	\$ 473,536	\$ 90,607.77	\$ 541,606.40	\$ 323,380	\$ 1,429,130.17

### Anna T. Jeanes Foundation.

#### Negro Rural School Fund—Charlottesville, Va.

#### OFFICERS

James H. Dillard, President.....Charlottesville, Va.  
Talcott Williams, Vice President.....Columbia Univ., New York  
John T. Emlen, Secretary.....4th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.  
George Foster Peabody, Treasurer.....25 Broad St., New York City

The Anna T. Jeanes Foundation originated in 1908 for the purpose of improving rural facilities for the education of colored children of the South.

It works mainly through county supervision of teachers of industrial work. Its paid agents are the Supervising Teachers working under county superintendents. Its territory covers thirteen Southern states, and its sources of income are from the endowment of Anna T. Jeanes, with donations from the General Education Board.

During the session ending June 30, 1919, the Jeanes Fund cooperated with public school superintendents in 220 counties in 12 states. The Supervising Industrial Teachers, paid partly by the counties and partly by the Jeanes Fund, visited regularly in these counties, 6,212 country schools, making in all 23,345 visits, and raising for purposes of school improvement \$324,896.93. The total amount of salary paid to the Supervising Teachers was \$74,545.01, of which the County school authorities paid \$32,669.58, and the Jeanes Fund \$41,875.43.

The business of these traveling teachers, working under the direction of the county superintendent, is to introduce into the small country schools simple home industries; to give talks and lessons on sanitation, personal cleanliness, etc.; to encourage the improvement of school houses and school grounds; and to organize clubs for the betterment of the school and the neighborhood.

**The Following is a Typical Statement of Expenditures:  
Month of January, 1920.**

State	Counties	Superv. Teachers	Schools Visited	Pupils in Schools Visited	Salary Paid through Jeanes Fund	Salary Paid from Public Fund
Alabama.....	20	22*	321	25,759	\$831.35	\$653.61
Arkansas.....	5	5	32	3,077	325.00	
Delaware.....	3	3	45	2,251	225.00	
Florida.....	4	4	50	4,595	145.00	85.00
Georgia.....	24	25*	376	26,753	690.00	665.00
Kentucky.....	11	12*	107	5,707	407.50	280.97
Louisiana.....	15	16*	163	15,316	620.00	590.00
Mississippi.....	15	16*	191	14,541	604.00	599.33
N. Carolina.....	41	42*	530	46,149	1,308.34	1,551.83
S. Carolina.....	16	16	300	41,201	634.50	408.50
Tennessee.....	22	21	226	17,313	539.00	1,134.00
Texas.....	7	7	31	2,046	267.33	168.66
Virginia.....	14	16*	158	9,127	852.50	777.50
	197‡	202	2,530	211,835	7,179.25	6,914.40
1919.....	213	216	2,569	177,995	6,570.74	5,842.33
1918.....	203	212	2,395	162,882	6,017.00	4,444.26
1917.....	189	189	2,335	156,909	5,513.00	3,305.14
1916.....	165	164	2,062	144,234	5,435.09	2,498.51
1915.....	131	131	1,477	98,558	4,477.35	1,630.77
1914.....	117	119	1,429	96,166	4,486.50	920.67

\*Indicating State Supervising Teacher.

‡This apparent decline is not really a decline in the number of counties in which the work is carried on. There are now 57 counties (39 of these in Virginia) in which the work is practically the same, to which the Jeanes Fund makes no contribution.

### THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

Clyde Furst, Secretary.....276 Fifth Ave., New York City

This Foundation has not made a specialty of race work, but has done some very splendid things in the way of cooperating with certain outstanding Negro institutions, like Fisk University, and others.

### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS IN COLORED SCHOOLS Organized 1904

#### OFFICERS

L. G. Rowan, President.....Alcorn College, Alcorn, Miss.  
Silas X. Floyd, Secretary.....Augusta, Ga.  
W. H. A. Howard, Treasurer.....A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.

The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools is as its name indicates, an organization of colored teachers that corresponds in a general way to the National Education Association.

The sectional divisions of the organization are as follows:

Land grant section.	Elementary schools section.
Secondary education section.	Rural schools section.
Vocational education section.	Community service section.

This organization is increasing in both numbers and influence. Its annual meetings are the largest gatherings of persons connected with Negro education. It is not an exclusive colored organization. A number of white teachers working in colored schools are included in its membership. This association is an example of Inter-racial cooperation. The white members of the association in a way represent the North. The State Supervisors of Colored Rural Schools and other white Southern educators, who usually attend these meetings represent the South. The colored teachers are, of course, representatives of the colored people.

### STATE SUPERVISORS OF RURAL NEGRO SCHOOLS

Each of the State Departments of Education throughout the South have connected with them a Supervisor of Rural Negro Schools. This supervisor is paid by the General Education Board and is directly responsible to the State Board of Education and the State Superintendent. The Supervisors at present are as follows:

Alabama—J. S. Lambert.....State Dept. Education, Montgomery
Arkansas—Jas. A. Presson.....State Dept. Education, Little Rock
Florida—J. H. Brinson.....Ocala
Georgia—Walter B. Hill.....State Dept. Education, Atlanta
Kentucky—F. C. Button.....State Dept. Education, Frankfort
Louisiana—Leo M. Favrot.....State Dept. Education, Baton Rouge
Maryland—J. Walter Huffington.....210 W. Madison, Baltimore
Mississippi—Bura Hilbun.....State Dept. Education, Jackson
North Carolina—N. C. Newbold.....State Dept. Education, Raleigh

South Carolina—J. B. Felton.....State Dept. Education, Columbia  
Tennessee—O. H. Bernard.....State Dept. Education, Springfield  
Texas—L. W. Rogers.....State Dept. Education, Austin  
Virginia—Arthur D. Wright.....Dept. Public Instruction, Richmond

We append brief reports from four different states, simply as an indication of the type of work being done. Other states submit reports, but the necessity of saving space demands that we print only these four as typical of the work being done in all Southern States.

### **State Department of Education—Atlanta, Ga.**

#### **Jeanes Fund.**

##### **OFFICERS**

W. B. Hill.....State Dept. of Education, Atlanta, Ga.  
Mrs. Lydia D. Thornton (colored) .....10 Buena Vista Ave., Columbus, Ga.

This work was carried on in Georgia before a State Agent was appointed. The object is the supervision of rural schools, especially the teaching of plain sewing, mat making, chair-caning, etc., to all school children in a county who are old enough to do this hand-work. The effort is made to raise funds for better school-houses, and general school improvement work. The Jeanes teachers are now employed to do home demonstration work after the schools close. The State College of Agriculture pays them from State funds until July 1, each year, after which they are paid by the General Education Board.

Churchs are largely used by the Jeanes teachers in their work; the teachers hold rallies at the churches as well as at the schools, and lodges are also used to some extent. The County Boards of Education are paying half of the salaries of the teachers for six months, in Georgia, the Jeanes Fund paying the rest. Twenty-four counties are served in Georgia by this department, and the source of income is received from county boards and the Jeanes Fund.

The funds invested in this industrial supervision have probably accomplished more good than any money spent on the education of the Negro. A very large number of children is reached in every county, and the per capita cost of teaching them is very small. The character of the work is such as to hold the child's interest and to make the school more attractive to him.

The value of this work has long since been demonstrated and it would be an easy matter to expand it to other counties in this State, if the Jeanes Fund were large enough.

The Jeanes Industrial Supervisor has really been a kind of assistant county school superintendent.

For the past five months the State worker has been engaged in illiteracy work—her travelling expenses paid by the State. She has organized the illiteracy work in counties and cities all over the State, and has scored a striking success in this work.

**Department of Education, State of Arkansas—Little Rock, Ark.****OFFICERS**

J. L. Bond, Superintendent.....Little Rock, Ark.  
J. A. Presson, Supervisor of Negro Schools.....Little Rock, Ark.

In making a survey of the state, one of the first indications of educational progress is the increasing number of better school buildings, better furniture, and better equipment. Within the last year there has also been a very marked increase in the amounts voted for school purposes in local districts. Local school revenues were increased in the state 30 per cent. School terms have been lengthened and better salaries are being paid. They are not what they should be yet, but the tendency is upward. Teachers are taking their work more seriously, and are putting forth commendable efforts to improve the quality of their teaching. School officials are showing an increasing spirit of co-operation, and are willing to devote more and more of their time to the Negro schools. The patrons themselves are responding more heartily, and greater effort is being made toward regular attendance.

Considerable interest has been manifested by the Negroes and by local school boards in rural communities in better rural school buildings. Through the generosity of *Mr. Julius Rosenwald*, this department has been able to assist financially in this matter up to the amount of several thousand dollars. There are 36 Rosenwald projects either in process of construction or finished. The plans of these buildings must be approved by the State Department of education and by the Extension Department of Tuskegee Institute, through which the Rosenwald fund has been administered.

The number of county agents the preceding year was fourteen, but was increased this year, 1920, to twenty-one. The length of term of service was increased from an average of eight months to an average of eleven months. Salaries in every case were increased. The average salary paid these agents was \$75.75, the highest salary paid county industrial agents in any of the Southern states, according to Dr. Dillard's report.

These agents gave lessons in rural schools in sewing, cooking, handicraft, home making, health, hygiene and sanitation. They also assisted in community work by organizing school improvement associations, girls' and mothers' clubs; by helping to raise money for needs of local schools; by meeting with the teachers in county associations, group meetings, and in county institutes, and giving them such instructions as would enable them to give lessons in industrial subjects in their own schools, during the absence of the county agent.

These supervising teachers made a total of 2,566 visits to 552 schools in twenty-one counties, enrolled and taught 10,152 girls and boys in industrial classes, and raised, through school improvement associations, \$4,214.00.

As agents of home makers' clubs they supervised planting and cultivating of gardens. They assisted the girls and mothers to can, dry and preserve the products of garden, field and orchard, both for home consumption and for the market. They organized clubs with a membership of 6,535, held 756 public canning demonstrations, and these club members canned 85,374 quarts of

fruits and vegetables, the estimated value of which is \$33,829.00. These agents were paid partly from the *Jeanes Fund*, partly by the *General Education Board*, and partly by their respective counties.

### State Department of Education—Raleigh, N. C.

N. C. Newbold, State Agent Rural Schools.....Raleigh, N. C.

The Negroes, who are almost exactly a fourth of the population of the State; whose Christianization, except in case of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is left to the Negroes themselves, largely by their own choice. The public elementary schools for Negroes are controlled by the State, under the supervision of a State Supervisor of Rural Elementary Schools, assisted by supervising teachers in 42 counties, salaried by the *Jeanes Fund*. In eighteen counties there are training schools for colored teachers, in three normal schools, at Elizabeth City, Fayetteville and Winston-Salem, and the State Agricultural and Technical College for Negroes at Greensboro. The State and Federal authorities cooperate in training Negroes in vocational subjects in thirteen county training schools, under a director, and in farm and home demonstration work, with seventeen Negro field agents, under the direction of a Director of Farm Extension. There are thirty institutions for higher education and professional training for Negroes supported mainly by private philanthropy, which comes mostly from the North.

## ORGANIZATIONS OF AND FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE

1. *State Association of Negro Teachers*—President, Dr. James E. Shepard, Durham, N. C.; Secretary, Prof. S. D. McRae, Reidsville, N. C.

(a) Purposes and policies: To advance educational interest by improvement of schools and quickening of professional standing, and to promote the general welfare of the teaching profession.

(b) Activities and results: Established rural school commission out of which developed the Rosenwald Agency; the railroad commission, out of which developed the organization for better travelling accomodations.

The Association cooperates with the State Department of Education, private donors, and Mr. Rosenwald, of Chicago, in supporting a visiting field supervisor for Negro public schools of the state—Mr. C. H. Moore, 232 Bebane St., Greensboro; and with the *Jeanes Fund* directors and the State Education authorities in the direction of the *Jeanes* industrial teachers and the home-makers clubs—Mrs. Annie W. Holland, Raleigh, N. C.

2. *The State Association of Negro High School Principals*—R. E. Malone, President, A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; W. M. Cooper, Secretary, Smithfield, N. C.

(a) Purposes and policies: To standardize and promote the efficiency of the Negro High Schools of North Carolina; to help place a high school for Negroes in every county in the state; to acquaint the Negro with secondary education at home.

(b) Activities: The Association has succeeded in having the same curriculum as is used in the white schools of the state adopted for use in the Negro schools.

(c) Publications: None.

3. *The Agricultural and Technical College for Negroes, Greensboro*—James B. Dudley, President.

(a) Place in the State's scheme of technical education: This is the State's principal institution for the training of Negro farmers and mechanics, and for vocational education of the Negro.

(b) State appropriation \$16,000; federal appropriation \$16,500.

(c) Enrollment.

(d) Average number of graduates 1910-20: Trade School 10; College 6.

(e) Occupations of graduates: Teachers, demonstration agents, farmers, tradesmen and merchants.

### **Department of Education, of South Carolina.**

J. B. Felton, State Agent for Negro Schools.....Columbia, S. C.

In July 1917 an appropriation from the General Education Board for Negro education made it possible to employ a State Agent, under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Education. One important result of the work has been in getting the white people in many communities to realize the true condition in the Negro schools and to lend a helping hand in remedying the situation in their community. Sometimes this has meant that the term of the school has been extended, sometimes the teacher paid a better salary, sometimes the employment of more teachers to meet the necessity of a smaller number of children to the teacher, and sometimes the employment of a teacher better prepared to do the work. Sometimes a new building has been erected, entirely modern and fully equipped.

The General Assembly made an appropriation of \$10,000 for the "Betterment of Schools for Negroes," but this money was not available until late in the scholastic year of 1919-20. Part of it was expended in the Negro schools of the State, principally in extending the school term and for school equipment. This appropriation marks the first great step forward in the State of South Carolina in the development of Negro schools. The buildings are in most instances wretched, the terms short, the salaries low, practically no equipment, and the preparation and fitness of the teachers generally very inferior.

The first time a Negro school was recognized as a high school by the State Board of Education was in 1919, being located at Beaufort. Another step forward in the education of the Negroes of South Carolina, is the introduction of vocational agriculture. This work has been put into eleven schools by the Federal Vocational Board. Quite a number of night, or adult schools have been conducted for the purpose of teaching Negro illiterates how to read and write. In this work the Negroes have shown their willingness and appreciation

by accepting the opportunity presented, and have attended regularly. The results have been most gratifying. There are nine County Training Schools. Each of these schools receives \$500 from the *Slater Fund* for the payment of salaries of teachers, on condition that the district in which the school is located gives at least \$750 each year for salaries, thus making a total of at least \$1,250 for salaries. In this way the school is able to employ an adequate and well trained teaching corps. In 1919 the General Education Board contributed for holding nine summer schools for teachers, and county schools were conducted in Abbeville, Aiken, Chesterfield, and eight other counties. The General Education Board also gave \$140 for paying the travelling expenses of five teachers in Rosenwald schools to the summer school at Tuskegee Institute, and \$531.34 for paying the travelling expenses of nineteen teachers, Jeanes supervisors and matrons to the summer school at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

In 1919 there were fourteen Jeanes supervisors in fourteen different counties. The Jeanes Fund gave to this work \$3,474.54, while the counties in which the work was conducted gave \$1,852.50. The General Education Board contributed \$2,280 for the Home-Makers' Clubs. The Jeanes supervisors did the work during the summer. To secure aid from the Rosenwald Fund the community must meet several requirements. The legally appointed trustees must hold a fee simple title deed to at least two acres of land, which must be recorded in the office of the Clerk of Court. Before work on the building can be begun, the building plan must be submitted to and approved by the proper authorities, including county and State.

The results obtained through the organizers by the Home-makers' Clubs were good. The organizers succeeded in organizing 314 clubs with a total membership of 3,574, who put up 61,321 quarts of fruit and vegetables for home use, which are valued at \$15,330.25, who also preserved 2,735 quarts of fruit and made 4,686 glasses of jelly. The organizers gave 250 public canning demonstrations, made 2,502 home visits and raised \$4,940.00 for home and school improvements. They formed 56 corn clubs with a membership of 205, the boys and men cultivating 109 acres. They also organized 82 pig clubs with a membership of 269, the result being that 189 pigs were raised.

**SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS UNDER GENERAL DIRECTION OF WHITE PEOPLE**

1. University Commission.
2. Southern Publicity Committee.
3. National Country Life Association.
4. Mississippi Welfare League.
5. Tennessee Law and Order League.
6. Southern Sociological Congress.
7. National Red Cross.
8. Kentucky Home Society for Colored Children.
9. Smith-Lever and Smith-Hughes Funds.
10. U. S. Farm Demonstration Work.

## University Commission on Race Questions.

### OFFICERS

Dr. Josiah Morse, Chairman.....	Columbia, S. C.
Col. W. M. Hunley.....	Charlottesville, Va.

The object of the Commission is to influence the college young men of the South to take intelligent interest in the race question. Four "Open Letters" have been addressed to the college men of the South involving the questions of Lynching, Negro Education, Negro Migration, and the proposition of "A New Reconstruction". The Commission was organized by Dr. James H. Dillard, of Charlottesville, Va., and is composed of the following well known educators:

J. J. Doster, Professor of Education and Dean of the School of Education, University of Alabama.

D. Y. Thomas, Professor of Political Science, University of Arkansas.

James M. Farr, Professor of English, University of Florida.

R. P. Brooks, Professor of History, University of Georgia.

William O. Scroggs, Professor of Sociology, Louisiana State University.

W. L. Kennon, Professor of Physics, University of Mississippi.

E. C. Branson, Professor of Rural Economics, University of North Carolina.

Josiah Morse, Professor of Philosophy, University of South Carolina.

James D. Hoskins, Dean of the University of Tennessee.

W. S. Sutton, Professor of Education and Dean of the School of Education, University of Texas.

W. M. Hunley, Professor of Economics, Virginia Military Institute.

## Southern Publicity Committee—Burkeville, Va.

### OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

Dr. James H. Dillard, Chairman.....	Charlottesville, Va.
Mrs. John D. Hammond, Secretary.....	Burkeville, Va.
The Rt. Rev. Theodore D. Bratton.....	Jackson, Miss.
Hon. Edward E. Britton.....	Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Charles L. Crow.....	State University, Gainesville, Fla.
Dr. W. S. Currell.....	State University, Columbia, S. C.
Mr. Jackson Davis.....	Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Richmond, Va.
Mr. E. B. Doran.....	The News, Dallas, Texas
Mr. Clark Howell.....	The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones.....	McLachlen Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Mr. Arthur B. Krock.....	The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. J. H. McCoy.....	810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. C. P. J. Mooney.....	The Commercial-Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.
Mr. Walter Parker.....	Association of Commerce, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker.....	2606 Whitis Avenue, Austin, Texas
Dr. W. D. Weatherford.....	Southern College of Y. M. C. A., Nashville, Tenn.
Mrs. W. C. Winsborough.....	Field Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

All the Southern states are included in its territory, and the principal source of income is derived from the Phelps-Stokes Fund. It sends out two releases monthly, each with two or three brief accounts of constructive work along religious, economic, social or educational lines. These releases are sent out as follows:

Southern daily papers.....	110
Small afternoon papers and county weeklies.....	560
Religious weeklies .....	68
Negro papers .....	40
Northern papers, weekly and monthly.....	25
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Total papers .....	803
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Heads of schools and colleges (W. 240; N. 180).....	420
College Y. M. C. A's.....	140
College Y. W. C. A's.....	105
State and City "Y" men.....	63
Officers women's missionary organizations.....	90
Individuals; white chiefly, but a number of Negroes.....	189
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Total personal lists.....	1007
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Total copies of each release sent out.....	1810

Occasional releases on economic lines are also sent at irregular intervals to 250 Southern Chambers of Commerce.

The creed of the Southern Publicity Committee is embodied in a little leaflet which is one of a series being sent out regularly to Southern papers and to various groups and individuals.

It believes that the moral and material prosperity of the South depend upon the moral and economic development of its entire population; and asks the cooperation of its readers in this development by giving publicity to this constructive work. The Committee's work is done in no spirit of boastfulness or of self-satisfaction. They are fully aware of the sinister influences in the lives of both races; but they believe the good outweighs the evil, and deserves as wide a hearing; and that to give publicity to these efforts to build up a better understanding between the races, and to cooperate with the better class of Negroes in improving conditions among their people will encourage others of their own people to similar efforts and will further the interest of both races.

#### National Country Life Association—Amherst, Mass.

##### OFFICERS

Kenyon L. Butterfield, President.....	Amherst, Mass.
C. J. Galpin, Secretary.....	Falls Church, Va.
Prof. E. C. Lindeman, Field Secretary.....	Greensboro, N. C.
Clarence S. Kates, Treasurer.....	Glenloch, Pa.

On account of its immaturity this association has not yet organized its work with reference to the Negro problems of country life; but expects to do so within the year 1920. The object of its creation is to provide a *national* clearing house of ideas and plans for rural life progress. It was organized in 1918, with the idea of furthering the efforts and increasing the efficiency of persons, agencies and institutions engaged in this field, and to promote a

better understanding between urban and rural dwellers. Its methods of work are through publicity, such as the use of the national press, published proceedings and annual conference, through local organizations and paid agents.

Its scope covers the entire United States, and its only revenue comes from voluntary contributions and membership dues. Its progress and achievements embrace two annual conferences, and important contributions in book of proceedings to the literature of country life.

### **Mississippi Welfare League—Jackson, Miss.**

#### **OFFICERS**

J. C. Wilson.....	Jackson, Miss.
C. W. Chrisler.....	Jackson, Miss.
Bura Hilbun.....	Jackson, Miss..
Alfred Stone .....	Greenville, Miss

Organized about April 1, 1919. The cause that brought this League into existence was the unrest of the colored people and the desire on the part of the white people to bring about a better understanding between the races. Its present object is to keep down race troubles and lynchings; also to improve living conditions and encourage better rural school work, and for the general uplift of both races.

It works through newspaper articles and bulletins, through committees composed of the best class of both races, and acts as a consulting board as to the best methods of handling local affairs. Publicity is also given through lectures given by state directors.

The State of Mississippi is the territory served and its income is obtained by private subscriptions. Since the inauguration of this League, a great deal has been accomplished between the races in bringing about a better understanding. The Negroes have been taught that the better class of white people are their friends; that they are eager for them to improve their living conditions and are willing to help them.

### **Tennessee Law and Order League—Nashville, Tenn.**

#### **OFFICERS**

John E. Edgerton.....	Lebanon, Tenn.
Dr. Edwin Mims, Secretary.....	Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Organized in 1918 to combat the evil of lynching. The object is to combat violence in all forms and to bring about a better relationship between the two races.

Conducted a state-wide observance of Law and Order Week, Nov. 9-15, 1919.

It works through local law and order leagues, but has no paid agents. The State of Tennessee is the territory served, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions.

Two large state meetings were held in Nashville in 1913 and 1919. Sectional meetings were held in Knoxville, Chattanooga and Memphis. Local meetings were held in nearly half of the counties of the state. Leagues were organized in thirty counties. Organization of a Negro League (Tennessee People's Cooperative League) was effected to cooperate with the Law and Order League. This organization is backed by the prominent men in business, clubs, colleges, etc.

### **Southern Sociological Congress—Washington, D. C.**

#### **OFFICERS**

Bishop Theodore Bratton, President.....Jackson, Miss.  
Dr. W. D. Weatherford, Chairman Board of Governors.....Nashville, Tenn.  
Dr. J. E. McCulloch, Educational Secretary.....Washington, D. C.

The Congress was organized at the call of Governor Hooper, of Tennessee, in the year 1912. It has held annual meetings since that time; various sessions being held in Nashville, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., Memphis, Tenn., New Orleans, La., Blue Ridge, N. C., Knoxville, Tenn., and Washington, D. C. An annual volume of proceedings of the Congresses is published and sent to all members of the Congress. The present membership is about 2,000. The Congress has a series of commissions of (1) Race Relations, (2) Church and Social Service, (3) Public Health Problems, (4) Child Welfare, (5) Community Service. It is supported by the membership dues and by contributions.

Perhaps the most important work of the Congress has been its Race Relationship Section, which has always been the largest of the Sections. It has furnished a platform for the presentation of the best ideas of the white and colored people, and has enabled the leaders of both races to speak frankly to each other.

### **American National Red Cross—17th & E. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.**

#### **OFFICERS**

Livingston Farrand, National Chairman.....Washington, D. C.  
J. L. McMillan, Division Manager.....Atlanta, Ga.

Objectives: Relief of distress; promotion of health.

It works through Home Service Chapters, and through paid agents employed by national, division and local headquarters and through voluntary workers. The entire United States is the beneficiary of its ministrations, and is supported by public contributions.

The line of work followed by the National Red Cross is for the relief and care of disabled in military forces; relief of civilian population in occupied areas; care of dependents at home; public health nursing, and promotion of health in cities and rural districts.

The Red Cross is also doing a great deal of work in connection with rehabilitation among the Negroes. They are undertaking to give special attention to home conditions and are giving much time and interest to the problem of help.

**Kentucky Home Society for Colored Children—807 S. 6th St., Louisville, Ky.****OFFICERS**

Dr. C. H. Parrish.....847 S. 6th St., Louisville, Ky.  
Mrs. B. L. Allen.....807 S. 6th St., Louisville, Ky.

Organized in 1912 to save homeless children and orphans. It provides for children without homes or parents. It works through local organizations in placing the children in homes, and has two paid agents. It confines its efforts to the State of Kentucky, and the State makes appropriation for its support.

Many children have been saved and enabled to grow into independent manhood and womanhood, and a point is made of placing them only with good, reliable people.

**Smith-Lever and Smith-Hughes Fund.**

These are two government funds for cooperating with the rural agencies, both white and colored. They are helping particularly in connection with industrial training and agricultural training. Full details and printed material can be obtained by addressing the Federal Board of Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.

The Department of Agriculture through its Farm Demonstration Department is doing a remarkable work for advancing scientific methods of farming.

**SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC—NEGRO LEADERSHIP PREDOMINATING**

1. National Negro Press Association.
2. Negro Society for Historical Research.
3. The American Negro Academy.
4. Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.
5. The International Uplift League.
6. National Association of Negro Musicians.
7. National Negro Business League.
8. National Negro Bankers Association.
9. National Negro Bar Association.
10. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
11. National Medical Association.
12. National Urban League.
13. New Jersey Urban League.
14. National Association of Colored Women.
15. National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.
16. National Alliance of Postal Employees.
17. Mutual Link Protective Association.
18. Negro Organization Society, Inc.
19. Inter-State Association Negro Trainmen of America.
20. People's Cooperative League of Tennessee.
21. Florida Anti-Tuberculosis Association.
22. National Home Finding Society.
23. National Funeral Directors' Association.

## SOCIAL

### **National Negro Press Association—747 4th Ave., N. Philadelphia.**

#### OFFICERS

C. J. Perry, President.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. A. Hannett, Recording Secretary.....	Jackson, Tenn.
B. J. Doris, Treasurer.....	Atlanta, Ga.
H. A. Boyd, Corresponding Secretary.....	Nashville, Tenn.
R. H. Boyd, Secretary-Treasurer.....	Nashville, Tenn.

About fifteen years ago this organization came into existence for the closer union of newspapers and with the object to develop the highest type of Negro journalism. The territory is broad, serving the entire United States, Canada and South America. The only source of income is derived from annual dues of its members.

### **Negro Society for Historical Research—105 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.**

#### OFFICERS

John E. Bruce.....	105 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. A. Schomburg.....	105 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. C. D. Martin.....	124 W. 36th St., New York City
Robert T. Browne.....	347 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

On April 18, 1911, the Negro Society for Historical Research was organized, for the collection of books, manuscripts, pamphlets, engravings, handicrafts of Negroes showing the artistic and cultural side of the race. Its prime object was the establishment of a chair of Negro history in Negro schools of learning for the development of race pride, and as an incentive to historical research, and also to create a circulating library of the best Negro books among the race in rural communities. It is given publicity principally through neighborhood meetings, reading of papers and popular lectures on race topics and occasional printed papers. It has no paid agents. It has an international scope and its only source of income is derived through its membership.

The library has a combined collection of about seven thousand volumes, of the rarest books written by Negro authors including manuscripts and pamphlets printed in various parts of the world, in English, French, Spanish, Latin, Portuguese, Yerube, Arabic, Zulu, Kamuri, etc., all relating to the Negro race.

It has published three occasional papers and has presented to one of the public schools in Washington, D. C., a life size painting of a Negro educator, Dr. A. A. Crummell, the work of a member of the organization. It has also presented a painting of Playford Hall, England, to a lineal descendant of Thomas Clarkson, one of the earliest abolitionists of England, and an unflinching friend of the Negro race.

The Young Men's Association of Sierre Leone, West Africa, has received from this organization one hundred volumes of Negro literature, as a nucleus toward the establishment of a library. It gives books as prizes to young

Negro students of both sexes in public schools. It loans its books for exhibits to bona fide Negro organizations, and to prospective authors and students seeking information not to be procured in public libraries. It is now engaged in translating into English from the original, Ludolph's History of Abyssinia, printed in 1681.

### The American Negro Academy—Washington, D. C.

#### OFFICERS

John W. Cromwell, President.....1439 Swann St., Washington, D. C.  
Robert T. Brown, 1st Vice President.....347 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Robert A. Pelham.....153 Tea St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Lafayette M. Hershaw.....2215 13th St., Washington, D. C.

Organized March 5, 1897, with the object of promoting letters, science, and arts, for the creation, as far as possible, of a form of intellectual taste, for the encouragement and the assistance of youthful but hesitant scholarship, for the stimulation of inventive and artistic powers, and for the promotion of the publication of works of merit.

It holds annual meetings, at which papers on topics previously assigned are read and discussed. These papers are published in pamphlet form for distribution among the members, and at a nominal price to the public in general. The entire country is its field, and its revenues come from dues paid in by members.

### Association for the Study of Negro Life and History—Washington, D.C.

#### OFFICERS

R. E. Park, President.....University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.  
J. E. Moorland, Secretary-Treasurer.....347 Madison Ave., New York City  
C. G. Woodson, Director.....1216 You St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Organized September 9, 1915, to collect sociological documents, to publish books, to promote the study of Negro Life and History through clubs and schools and to bring about harmony between the races by interpreting one to the other. It works through publicity, local organizations, and sometimes through paid agents. Its territory is international, but its income is derived wholly from subscriptions and donations.

Through this Association the Journal of Negro History has been circulated in South America, Europe, Asia and Africa. It has also directed the attention of investigators to this neglected field; it has published many series of documents giving facts which are generally unknown. Among the books published may be mentioned, "A Century of Negro Migration," and "Slavery in Kentucky."

### The International Uplift League—1369 N. Cary St., Baltimore, Md.

#### OFFICERS

Rev. R. W. S. Thomas.....1106 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.  
Dr. D. W. E. Campbell.....1369 N. Carey St., Baltimore, Md.  
Rev. G. F. Braggor.....1425 McColloch St., Baltimore, Md.

The organization of this league dates from April 1915, with the object to encourage the people of African descent to live right lives and demand justice for their race. Its work is carried on through publicity and local organizations, but has no paid agents. Baltimore is its field of activity. It has no source of income.

On April 3, 1919, a petition, prepared by this League, was sent to Congress and President Woodrow Wilson, asking that lynching be made a national federal offense, punishable by a fine on the State in which the offense occurred. The petition also incorporated a plea that Negro segregation and the Jim Crow law be repealed. Although there are a few white members of this League, the majority are Negroes, all of the officers being colored men and women, some of them English and others American citizens.

#### **National Association of Negro Musicians—902 I. St., Washington, D. C. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**

Alice Simmons.....	Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Nora D. Holt.....	4405 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill
Frank Johnson .....	
Henry L. Grant.....	Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C.

This organization was the result of an appeal sent out by Henry L. Grant, Director of the Washington Conservatory of Music, Washington, D. C., who is also a teacher in the Dunbar High School, of the same city. The appeal went out in April 1919, to Negro musicians urging them to come to Washington for the purpose of establishing an organization in the interest of music and also to attend the annual music festival of the Dunbar High School. A three-fold object was embodied in the appeal: Moral, Educational and Financial. Its moral object lay in the promotion of Fellowship and fraternity, mutual encouragement, friendly rivalry and helpful criticism. The educational possibilities were the discussion of methods for the systematic education of the public as to the broader significance and truer appreciation of Negro music, and its financial problems embodied a discussion of ways and means of stimulating creative effort by creating a demand for the works of Negro composers and of placing the music profession generally on a more profitable basis.

The organization has no paid agents, and its publicity is generally conducted through committees and local organizations.

#### **National Negro Business League.**

##### **OFFICERS**

Dr. Robert R. Moton. President.....	Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Emmett J. Scott, Secretary.....	Howard University, Washington, D. C.

The National Negro Business League was founded in 1900 by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington when he called together representative business and professional men from all parts of the country to discuss business problems among the colored people; to exchange business experiences, and to so co-ordinate their efforts to find a permanent place for the Negro in the economic and commercial development of their country.

The National League works through local leagues scattered through some six hundred or more towns and cities in the country, and its several state

organizations, from the office of the President at Tuskegee Institute, and from the office of the Secretary at Washington, D. C.

The League seeks to keep before the public the outstanding examples of Negro progress along commercial lines, and as far as possible help to seek out opportunities for men and women of the Negro race trained along business and commercial lines, thereby serving as a clearing house for information.

From time to time special articles are prepared for white and colored papers, which record the outstanding achievements of some of the members of the race, and in that way the public is kept advised and informed of the progress which the race is making. The League also cooperates with other organizations of its kind, and has affiliated with it several other organizations such as: The National Negro Press Association, National Negro Bar Association, National Negro Funeral Directors Association, National Negro Retail Merchants Association, National Negro Farmers Association.

The League meets every year the third week in August, at which time five to eight hundred delegates and visitors from all parts of the country are gathered together to discuss matters affecting the progress and advancement of the race.

#### **National Negro Bankers Association—Washington, D. C.**

##### **OFFICERS**

Bert M. Roddy, President.....	390 Beale Ave.. Memphis, Tenn.
E. C. Brown, Secretary.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Chas. H. Anderson, Treasurer.....	Jacksonville, Fla.
Ira T. Williams, Vice-President.....	Savannah, Ga.

Its membership comprises president, cashier, officers and directors of the fifty-three state banks operating in America. They are owned and operated exclusively by colored men and cooperate and belong to the Clearing Houses of the various states.

They also maintain membership in the National Bankers Association and in the various State Bankers Associations, as well as maintain a National Association of their own; they affiliate and work with the white bankers in every particular; employ Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, W. J. Burns Detective Agency. In fact, all of the protective agencies thrown around any other banking institutions are thrown around these.

The National Negro Bankers Association is an affiliated organization with the National Negro Business League, of which Maj. R. R. Moton is President; Hon. Emett J. Scott, Secretary. Meetings are held annually.

The combined resources of these banks are approximately a billion dollars and they are doing a great work.

#### **National Negro Bar Association—Jackson, Miss.**

##### **OFFICERS**

P. W. Howard, President.....	Jackson, Miss.
J. C. Napier, Vice-President.....	Nashville, Tenn.
S. D. McGill, Secretary.....	Jacksonville, Fla.
W. H. Harrison, Corresponding Secretary.....	Chicago, Ill.

Established in 1909, this organization's aims were to improve the intellectual, moral and legal qualifications of all Negro members of the bar in all parts of the country; also the encouragement of worthy and well-qualified young men to enter the legal profession and to discourage any and all who are unworthy from entering its ranks, pursuing its study or continuing its practice.

It works through the public press and holds its annual meetings at the same time and place as the annual meetings of the National Negro Business League. It also works through local organizations wherever there are two or more Negro members of the Bar in any city or state in the Union. It has no paid agents, and serves in every part of the United States. Its only source of income is derived from dues and contributions from members. It was organized with five members, but has now increased to more than one hundred and fifty. Its aim is to enroll among its members every worthy Negro lawyer, of whom it is claimed there are more than two thousand in the country.

**National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—  
National Office, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City.**

**NATIONAL OFFICERS**

President, Moorfield Storey.....70 51st St., New York City  
Vice-Presidents, Archibald H. Grimke, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Bishop John Hurst, John E. Milholland, Mary White Ovington, Oswald Garrison Villard.

**EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**

Major J. E. Spingarn, Chairman of Board.....New York City  
Mary White Ovington, Acting Chairman.....New York City  
John R. Shillady, Secretary.....New York City  
Oswald Garrison Villard, Treasurer.....New York City  
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director of Publications and Research,.....  
Walter F. White, Assistant Secretary.....

The league has standing committees on the following activities:

- Anti-Lynching Committee.
- Committee on Branches.
- Budget Committee.
- Legal Committee.

The purpose of the league is contained in the title of the same. It is social, economic, political and semi-religious in nature.

**National Medical Association—14 Webster Place, Orange, N. J.**

**OFFICERS**

Dr. J. W. Jones, President.....Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Dr. G. E. Cannon, Chairman.....Jersey City, N. J.  
E. T. Belsaw, D. D. S., Secretary.....Mobile, Ala.  
Dr. W. G. Alexander, General Secretary.....Orange, N. J.

It was incorporated in 1895, is national in scope, and its only source of income is from membership dues.

**National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes.****Headquarters: Rooms 33-34, 127 East 23rd St., New York.****Southern Office: 200 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.****Western Office: 3032 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.****OFFICERS**

L. Hollingsworth Wood, President.....	20 Nassau St., New York City
R. R. Moton, Vice-President.....	Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Kelly Miller, Vice-President.....	Howard University, Washington, D. C.
John T. Emlen, Vice- President.....	810 Brown Bros. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
George C. Hall, Vice-President.....	3408 South Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
William H. Baldwin, Secretary.....	129 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. S. Frissell, Treasurer.....	530 Fifth Avenue, New York City

**EXECUTIVE BOARD**

Terms Expire 1921	Terms Expire 1923	Terms Expire 1922
Roger N. Baldwin	Felix Adler	Mrs. Mary M. Bethune
William H. Brooks	William H. Baldwin	A. S. Frissell
Miss Edith Campbell	Miss Nannie Burroughs	Mrs. Henry G. Leach
George C. Hall	John W. Davis	John Hope
Abraham Lefkowitz	James H. Dillard	Bruce R. Payne
Kelly Miller	John T. Emlen	E. P. Roberts
R. R. Moton	Col. William Hayward	Mrs. Albert S. Reed
Paul J. Cachs	Mrs. E. B. Leaf	Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.
George W. Seligman	Fred R. Moore	Miss Ella Sachs
Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch	A. Clayton Powell	Mrs. H. L. Schmelz
W. R. Valentine	Mrs. Julius Rosenwald	Miss Elizabeth Walton
	Mrs. B. T. Washington	L. Hollingsworth Wood
	William G. Willcox	

**FINANCE COMMITTEE**

A. S. Frissell	L. Hollingsworth Wood
Fred R. Moore	Mrs. Henry G. Leach
Mrs. Albert J. Erdmann	Miss Ella Sachs
Mrs. Albert S. Reed	A. Clayton Powell

Eugene Kinckle Jones—Executive Secretary.

Alexander L. Jackson—Educational Secretary.

Jesse O. Thomas—Southern Field Secretary.

T. Arnold Hill—Western Field Secretary.

Nine years ago, the Urban League was formed from the National League for the Protection of Colored Women and the Committee for Improving the Industrial Conditions among Negroes in New York—both of which parent bodies were organized in 1906—exactly fourteen years ago. This merger was the result of the efforts of the Committee on Urban Conditions among Negroes, which was organized in 1910 with representatives of existing agencies working with Negroes coordinating the work in New York City in behalf of its colored population. The spirit of this movement from its conception has been that of cooperation and good fellowship.

Those most active in planning the work and executing these plans and in

furnishing the financial and moral support are convinced that the solution of the problems by some called "America's greatest" will be reached through both races working sympathetically together.

At the beginning of the World's War in 1914, the Executive Board of the League was somewhat apprehensive about the possibility of conducting the activities of the League during the war period and made the necessary arrangements for reducing the staff of the League to a bare skeleton of an organization in order to tide us over a period which in the judgment of many would render it impossible to finance the movement.

However, the war period opened up so many lines of new employment to colored workers in the North, that the Negro population increased greatly in this section—many say by 500,000. The demand for the League's services grew in proportion, and conditions incident to the war, instead of impairing the work of the League, served as a stimulant to its growth.

Its work is conducted through publicity, through local organizations, and through paid agents. Thirty-two cities are served by this organization, and its source of income is derived principally from public subscriptions.

**New Jersey Urban League, for Social Service Among the Negroes.  
212 Bank Street, Newark, N. J.**

**OFFICERS**

Dr. W. H. Vail, President ..... 141 Second Ave., Newark, N. J.  
Mr. Carl Banwart, Chairman Executive Committee...City Hall, Newark, N. J.  
A. W. McDougall, Treasurer ..... 13 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.  
Rev. L. B. Ellerson, Secretary ..... 95 Wickliffe St., Newark, N. J.

Organized January 22, 1917. The influx of Negroes from other sections of the country made it necessary to have some agency through which adjustments might be made. Its work is:

1. To effect a better mutual understanding between white and colored people in the matters which make for harmony and community well-being.
2. To secure for the Negro, equality of industrial opportunity that he may become, as is his right, a factor in the nation's industrial system; that he may attain industrial promotion according to his ability.
3. To promote thrift and the practice of thrift.
4. To point out the need for proper houses for Negroes as a key to the solution of many social problems.
5. To investigate the social problems which affect the Negro in the community as a basis for practical work.
6. To promote health by use of clinics, convalescent homes, health meetings.
7. To provide proper recreation.
8. To interest themselves in the problems of the family in the home, in the courts and schools.

9. To serve as a stimulating and informing agency about Negroes, co-operating with all existing organizations, municipal or private in the community.

10. To provide dormitories with good home surroundings for young women in their building. This particular activity is under the direction of the Phyllis Wheatley Home Committee of the League.

11. To organize clubs, both for youths and adults.

### National Association of Colored Women.

#### OFFICERS

Miss Hallie A. Brown, President.....	Wilberforce, Ohio
Miss Georgia Wilkinson, Vice-President.....	Orangeburg, S. C.
Miss Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Secretary.....	Sedalia, N. C.
Mrs. C. R. McDowell, Treasurer.....	Hannibal, Mo.

Organized in 1895 as the result of efforts of local and state organizations of colored women's clubs to get into closer touch with each other. Its present objective is to promote, through a National Organization, the general welfare of colored women.

Its work is conducted through national officers and local state organizations of women's clubs. It serves the colored women of the entire country, and derives its income from contributions made by various clubs. It has brought together, in a national organization, the leading colored women of the country through 35 state organizations and three inter-state organizations, the Northeastern, Northwestern, and Southeastern. The many local clubs of colored women are being brought into helpful touch with each other and are thus enabled to make concerted efforts for their uplift and improvement.

### National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses—Lincoln Hospital, New York City.

#### OFFICERS

Adah B. Thomas, R. N.....	Lincoln Hospital, New York
A. A. Nelson, R. N.....	Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.
N. L. Kemp, R. N.....	812 North 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Petra Pinn, R. N.....	Pineridge Hospital, Palm Beach, Fla.

Was incorporated August 1903 to concentrate nursing forces and raise the standard of nursing among colored women. Its present object is to establish a Central Nurses Club, to secure openings in public health work for colored nurses under the Red Cross, and to influence all graduate nurses to become registered. It works partially through publicity, but chiefly through local organizations, but has no paid agents. Its territory is national, and its income is derived from membership fees.

Its membership has been increased from 143 to approximately 600. An annual convention is held where plans are laid for future development and improvement. It has established a National Nurses' Registry. This Association plans to establish in New York City a Central Nurses Club, which is to com-

bine the headquarters and executive offices of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses with a Nurses' Home and Registry, the cost of which will be \$50,000.

### National Alliance of Postal Employes—Indianapolis, Ind.

#### OFFICERS

M. B. Patten, President.....	Houston, Texas
C. H. M. Collins, Vice-President.....	Kansas City, Kans.
R. L. Bailey, Secretary.....	Indiaanpolis, Ind.
A. H. Hendricks, Treasurer.....	Macon, Ga.

Organized October 3, 1913, to combat a segregation and discrimination movement launched by the Railway Mail Association (white), and to provide sick benefits for its members, death benefits to their dependents, and a closer relationship among the colored clerks, with a view of improving the service of the men to the government.

Its primary purpose is to secure a fair and impartial administration of the postal laws and regulations for its members. Its channels of work lay through local organizations, local meetings, district organizations and national organizations and meetings. It issues a monthly magazine, has monthly meetings, but has no paid agents. It is supported by monthly assessments, and its territory embraces the whole of the United States.

The membership has grown rapidly, now having nearly every colored railway postal clerk on its membership roll. Its financial resources has also been increased; after having paid all claims for sickness, death and injuries to its members, it has a net balance of nearly \$12,000, during the year 1920, to its credit in the benefit funds and more than \$800 in the expense funds.

### Mutual Link Protective Association—Chattanooga, Tenn.

#### OFFICERS

J. J. J. Oldfield.....	Box 21, Chattanooga, Tenn.
W. B. Bruntley.....	Box 21, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Luther Rollin.....	Rossville, Ga.

Organized 1909 to better the economic conditions. Its methods of work are conducted through publicity and local organizations. Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee are the three states covered by this Association.

### The Negro Organization Society, Inc.—Hampton Institute, Va.

#### OFFICERS

Allen Washington.....	Hampton Institute, Va.
Rev. A. A. Graham.....	Phoebus, Va.
Pres. J. M. Gandy.....	Va. N. & I. Inst., Petersburg, Va.
T. C. Erwin.....	Richmond, Va.

Organized August 1, 1912 to meet the need of improved conditions among Negroes, and the desire for better feeling and understanding between the races. The purpose is to have better schools, better health, better homes, and better farms.

It works through newspapers, an Executive Board, and members of the society, and also through churches, Sunday schools, fraternal organizations, School Improvement Leagues and Teachers' Associations. It employs one field agent. The State of Virginia is the territory embraced, and its income is subscribed by membership fees, annual dues, and collections.

The Society began its actual work August 1, 1912, with a vigorous campaign for school improvement and for disease prevention. This campaign has brought good results. Many new school buildings with proper sanitary appointments have been erected and a sentiment for better school conditions has been created. To a considerable number of School Improvement Leagues in communities where money was being raised to construct a new standard school building, appropriations have been made toward the cost of the school. Many new School Improvement Leagues have been organized through the assistance of the Field Agents and others that were inactive have been revived. In the effort to educate the masses of our people in the means of disease prevention more than 150,000 Health Bulletins have been actually placed in the hands of our people; more than 3,500 persons have signed the Health Creed and Pledge and to them the State Health Department sends the Health Bulletins as they are published. The four annual Clean-Up Movements have induced a total of more than 400,000 Negroes to make their homes and surrounding premises sanitary. As an aid in this movement the State Health Department published a Health Bulletin especially adapted to Clean-Up Week and during the four campaigns 115,000 copies were distributed.

Educational and health campaigns have been made through many portions of the state by the Society's agents. Special campaigns for general social uplift were made by the president and secretary and other officers of the Society throughout Southwest Virginia in 1913, through Shenandoah Valley in 1914, through the Northern Neck of Virginia in 1915, and in certain counties bordering on the James River in 1916.

Several Farmers' Conferences have been organized and others addressed. A special effort to encourage cooperation among Negro farmers is being made.

#### **Inter-State Association Negro Trainmen of America—Oklahoma City, Okla.**

##### **OFFICERS**

J. P. Pollard, General President.....	122 W. Walker St., Denison, Texas
E. T. Barbour, General Attorney.....	El Reno, Okla.
S. S. Eslinger, 1st Vice President.....	Wichita, Kans.
T. W. Driver, Chairman Executive Committee.....	Little Rock, Ark.
R. A. Buford, General Secretary.....	312 N. Phillips, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Organized September, 1917, and chartered in Oklahoma, under special act of Congress, Federal Labor Charter, June 16-19, to maintain and insure between employer and employees a standardized working condition, and a uniform wage scale. Also to uphold and promote a better working condition of employees upon railway lines in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The object is to promote and retain such working status as will re-act against unjust discrimination and regulations in order that the best working

conditions may be maintained. It was also established to promote proficient service in the transportation of the traveling public; to maintain exclusive jurisdiction and reserve the exclusive right to perfect such organizations among railway employees and in such manner as will insure promotion and unionism; to establish six brotherhoods, namely, Pullman Porters, Brakemen, Switchmen, etc., etc. Its methods of work are through publicity, local organizations, and through paid agents. The territory served is the whole of the United States, with Canada, and Mexico.

This organization has about 1,000 members. Have adjusted matters satisfactorily between employers and employees, in many instances causing better conditions for the men.

### **People's Cooperative League of Tennessee—Nashville, Tenn.**

#### **OFFICERS**

W. J. Hale.....	State Normal, Nashville, Tenn
Robert E. Clay.....	Bristol, Tenn.
J. F. Lane.....	Jackson, Tenn.
W. L. Porter.....	Knoxville, Tenn.
C. V. Roman.....	Nashville, Tenn.
R. B. McArthur.....	Bristol, Tenn.
A. M. Townsend.....	Memphis, Tenn.

Organized September 26, 1919, to correct the existence of lawlessness and restlessness. Its object is to create a better understanding and kinder relations between the races. It stands for better health, better homes, better farms, and better citizenship. It propagates its ideas by means of printed circulars, press reports, mass meetings and through speakers, also through such local organizations as the County Inter-Racial Committees. It has a paid Executive Secretary, who organizes county committees. The State of Tennessee is the territory served and its expenses are paid by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. Inter-Racial Committees have been organized in fifty Tennessee counties. In many counties of West Tennessee where the colored population out-number the white, many knotty problems between the races have been solved, and peace and harmony established throughout the state. In Sullivan County, Tennessee, a hospital has been purchased costing \$10,000, which is to be paid for by the people of that section.

### **Florida Anti-Tuberculosis Association—Dyal-Upchurch, Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.**

#### **OFFICERS**

Bernard Tyson.....	Jacksonville, Fla.
R. H. Hixson.....	Jacksonville, Fla.

Organized for the prevention of tuberculosis. It works through lectures, newspapers, circulars, etc., also through different counties and communities. It has a paid executive secretary, field agents and nurses. The State of Florida is the beneficiary of this Association. Its income is derived from sale of Red Cross Stamps. Although the employed forces are all white, the Negroes are being reached through clinics, educational programs, and nurse visitation.

**National Home Finding Sociey—1716 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.****OFFICERS**

Rev. O. Singleton.....1716 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.  
Mrs. O. Singleton.....1716 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.

Originated in 1913 to provide for dependent and homeless children and to care for and place into homes orphan children.

Its work is given publicity through local and national organizations. It works through paid agents who go all over the country soliciting contributions. So far it only serves the state of Kentucky. Its sources of income are derived from public subscriptions, donations, etc. It has a home paid for in the city of Louisville and is purchasing a farm in the country.

**National Funeral Directors' Association.****OFFICERS**

G. W. Franklin, President.....Chattanooga, Tenn.  
F. M. Fitch, Secretary.....Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Preston Taylor, Treasurer.....Nashville, Tenn.

The name suggests the object of this organization. It brings together in a national organization the Negro undertakers and funeral directors of the country and affords a means of discussing their common problems and helps in formulating plans for the promotion of their common interest.

**RELIGIOUS**

1. American Baptist Home Missionary Society.
2. Woman's American Baptist Home Missions Society.
3. American Church Institute for Negroes.
4. American Missionary Association (Congregationalist).
5. Freedmen's Aid Society (Methodist Episcopal).
6. Woman's Home Missionary Society, M. E. Church.
7. Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
8. Board of Church Extension of the M. E. Church, South.
9. Women's Home Missionary Council, M. E. Church, South.
10. Executive Committee of Home Missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church.
11. The Woman's Auxiliary of the Southern Presbyterian Church.
12. Board of Freedmen's Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.
13. Board of Directors of the Women's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.
14. Board of Home Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States.
15. Five Years Meeting of the Friends of America.
16. Board of Colored Missions of the Synodical Conference of North America
17. Mission Board of the Christian Church.
18. Christian Women's Board of Missions.
19. American Christian Missionary Society.
20. Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.
21. Southern Baptist Convention, Home Mission Board.
22. Home Mission Council Committee on Negro Work.
23. International Sunday School Association.
24. Catholic Board.
25. Colored Work Committee of the Y. W. C. A.
26. Colored Men's Department, International Committee Y. M. C. A.

**American Baptist Home Mission Society—23 E. 26th St., New York City****OFFICERS**

Chas. L. White.....23 E. 26th St., New York City  
Chas. A. Brooks.....23 E. 26th St., New York City  
George Rice Hovey.....23 E. 26th St., New York City

Established immediately following the civil war for the purpose of training Christian leaders and workers, and giving a general education to those who had no opportunity to secure one. Its purpose is Christian training and education. It works through schools, churches and community houses. The Southern states comprise its territory, including also the Northern states in religious and social work. Its income is derived from contributions from churches and some endowment.

This Society maintains eight major colleges, with an average attendance of about 500 students each, including all departments. It also has twenty minor schools established and now managed and supported chiefly by the Negroes themselves, with an average attendance of about 400 students each. Some of the colleges are: Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.; Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.; Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Bishop College, Marshall, Texas. Among the academies with some junior college work may be mentioned: Sorer College, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.; State University, Louisville, Ky.; Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn.; Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.; Selma University, Selma, Ala.; Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock, Ark.; and many others, a large part of which are now entirely supported and managed by the colored people. Many Negro ministers have been educated at these schools, and many teachers, dentists, physicians and other leaders, and twenty-five or thirty missionaries.

**Woman's American Baptist Home Missions Society—2969 Vernon Ave., Chicago, Ill.****OFFICERS**

Mrs. John Nuveen, President  
Mrs. Katherine S. Westfall, Executive Secretary.  
Mrs. Washington Laycock, Treasurer.

Provides 91 matrons and teachers in 19 different colored Baptist schools throughout the South, and maintains 28 missionaries among Negroes in fifteen different states.

**The American Church Institute for Negroes—416 Lafayette St., New York City.****OFFICERS**

The Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., President  
Synod Hall, Amsterdam Avenue and 110th St., New York City  
The Rt. Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D. D., Vice-President.....Newark, N. J.  
William Fellowes Morgan, Esq., Treasurer...416 Lafayette St., New York City

This Institution is a corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Virginia, in 1906, and has for its object the religious education of the Negro. It comprises the following schools:

- St. Augustine's School at Raleigh, North Carolina.
- St. Paul's Industrial School at Lawrenceville, Virginia.
- The Bishop Payne Divinity School at Petersburg, Virginia.
- St. Athanasius' School at Brunswick, Georgia.
- The Vicksburg School at Vicksburg, Mississippi.
- St. Mark's School at Birmingham, Alabama.
- St. Mary's School at Columbia, South Carolina.
- Fort Valley School at Fort Valley, Georgia.

These schools of the Institute either own or lease over two thousand acres of land, have plants worth considerably over \$350,000 and are educating approximately twenty-six hundred pupils. Thus it will be seen that the Institute compares favorably with Hampton and Tuskegee, with this advantage, that as its schools are located in six different States, they are able to reach a large number of needy students who, on account of the long distance involved, are not able to avail themselves of the facilities at the larger schools. Fifteen industrial subjects are taught in these Institute schools, while St. Augustine's School at Raleigh has a well-equipped Hospital and a fine Training School for Nurses. Scholarships cost from \$150 in the Bishop Payne Divinity School to \$75 in one of the academic or normal schools, while an industrial scholarship costs only \$50.

Like most of the institutions of this kind, the Institute has been much hampered in its work during the financial stress of the past few years, for lack of funds, but has been able to appropriate to its schools during the past year the sum of \$10,550, besides transmitting \$3,862.92 donated as special gifts to special schools, and has been the medium through which the Board of Missions has disbursed its "appropriations" of \$39,970 for the Colored work in the South.

Through lack of the necessary funds, it has been unable to realize its aims in full measure. Its service to the schools, however, has, unquestionably, resulted in creating higher standards of Negro education and better administration not only in the schools directly affiliated with the Institute, but in other Negro schools which have been stimulated to higher ideals by these examples.

During the past three years it has disbursed to the schools, including the appropriations of the Board of Missions through the Institute, \$226,486.85. In addition to the money disbursed through the Institute, special gifts from friends, aggregating approximately \$180,000.00 during the three-year period, have been sent directly to the school authorities for constructive work and maintenance. Thus, during this three-year period, the Church has spent for the constructive needs and maintenance of the schools, above enumerated, approximately \$400,000.

The following are some of the Institute parochial schools of which the Church has forty in the South:

St. Augustine School, J. Speight, Principal, St. Augustine, Fla.  
St. Mary's School, Mrs. L. E. Morrison, Principal, Palatka, Fla.  
St. Michaels and All Angels, Rev. A. A. Hewett, Principal, Tallahassee, Fla.  
Rt. Rev. Robt. W. Patton, Special Representative.  
Object is to furnish elementary and secondary education to Negroes.  
Other schools:  
Industrial School, Cocoanut Grove, Fla.  
St. Agnes, Miami, Fla.  
St. John the Baptist, Orlando, Fla.  
El Salvador School, W. Tampa, Fla.

These schools are parochial in character and all the teachers are paid by the Episcopal Board. Not only the Episcopal Church is served but other denominations.

### The American Missionary Association—287 Fourth Ave., New York City.

#### OFFICERS

George L. Cady, President.....287 Fourth Ave., New York City  
J. E. McAfee, Corresponding Secretary.....287 Fourth Ave., New York City  
S. L. Loomis, Associate Secretary.....287 Fourth Ave., New York City  
Irving C. Gaylord, Treasurer.....287 Fourth Ave., New York City

Organized in 1846 "For the propagation of the pure and free Christianity from which the sins of caste, polygamy, slave-holding and the like should be excluded."

The object is missionary and educational work among the less privileged races under the flag, Negroes, Indians, Orientals, Porto Ricans, Mexicans, white people of the Southern mountains and of Utah. The great aim is to promote higher education among these races, and *especially among the Negroes*, for the sake of leadership; that leaders may be raised up who shall at the same time be thoroughly educated and thoroughly Christian.

The Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico and the South are the special fields served. Contributions from churches, chiefly the Congregational, from individuals, legacies and endowment funds form the supporting income.

A Negro agent, Dean L. B. Moore, of Howard University, is regularly employed. At the present time, the summer of 1920, he is under a commission for six months to go from city to city, mainly in the South, to speak in the interest of the promotion of better relations between the two races. Dean Moore is the only Negro on the Executive Committee of this Association. However, the Association has established among Negroes 154 churches, with a membership of 11,622, which are served by 97 home missionaries.

This Association has been very active in establishing and supporting a series of the leading schools for Negroes throughout the whole South. Fisk University, of Nashville, Tennessee, and Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, are two of the outstanding examples of the activities of this Board. It is a well known fact that the American Missionary Association has put several

million of dollars in education in the South, but their policy of having only a loose relationship to these schools, leaving their Board of Directors free and independent, means that this Board, though having contributed largely, controls comparatively few schools.

### **Freedman's Aid Society—Cincinnati, Ohio.**

#### OFFICERS

I. Garland Penn.....420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio

This Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has 340,000 members, with twenty conferences; sixteen of these conferences and 300,000 members being located in the South. They have 3,500 preachers, and twenty schools, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia, for training their ministers, and Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, for training a large percentage of all the Negro doctors for the South. The Board of Negro Education in this Church raises and spends \$250,000 annually on its schools.

In view of the Centenary fund, the following budget for helping Negroes in the South for the year 1920, was adopted by the Methodist Episcopal Church:

Educational endowment and buildings.....	\$ 460,000
Other buildings, church, and otherwise.....	300,000
Maintenance of teachers, ministers and others.....	267,000
Sunday School, Temperance and Epworth League Work.....	70,000
Total .....	\$1,097,000

### **Woman's Home Missionary Society, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.**

#### OFFICERS

Mrs. Mary L. Woodruff, Cor. Secretary.....420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio

This organization has Secretaries of Negro Work in a number of Southern states: Mrs. L. H. Bunion, Richmond, Ind., Bureau Secretary for Florida; Mrs. K. S. Burnett, 4725 North Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Bureau Secretary for Georgia; Mrs. I. D. Jones, 1014 East McMillan Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, Bureau Secretary for Mississippi; Mrs. E. L. Albright, 1227 East 57th Street, Chicago, Ill., Bureau Secretary for North and South Carolina; Mrs. E. N. Seeds, 966 Highland Avenue, Atlanta, Ga., Bureau Secretary for Texas; Mrs. E. L. Knostman, 615 Humboldt Ave., Manhattan, Kansas, Bureau Secretary for the Southwestern States. This board maintains the following homes and schools for Negroes: Boylan Home Industrial Training School, Jacksonville, Fla.; The Kindergarten Thayer Home, Atlanta, Ga.; Haven Home, Savannah, Ga.; Elizabeth Rust Home, Holly Springs, Miss.; Browning Industrial Home and Mather Academy, Camden, S. C.; Allen Industrial Home and Lurandus Beach Industrial School, Asheville, N. C.; Eliza Dee King Industrial Home, Marshall, Texas; Adeline Smith Home, Little Rock, Ark.; Peck's School of Domestic Art and Science, New Orleans, La.; Faith Kindergarten, New Orleans, La.

**Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.****OFFICERS**

Mr. John Pepper, President.....Memphis, Tenn.  
Dr. W. W. Pinson, General Secretary.....810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.

The last General Conference levied an assessment on the Church of \$55,250 per annum for Negro Work. Of the Centenary funds, \$993,000 will go to Negro work.

The Woman's Department of the Board of Missions maintains an Annex to Paine College, Augusta, Ga., with organized departments for women. The College has an enrollment of 199, with a teaching force of eleven.

Two Bethlehem Houses are also maintained by the Women's Board, one at Augusta, Ga., and the other at Nashville, Tenn. These Houses have ministered to some 6,000 Negroes through 858 homes; 121 colored children in kindergarten; 220 older children given instruction in industrial classes; 100 young women in Forward Quest Circles; 88 women in Mother's Clubs.

The object is to relate the better type of educated Negro to the illiterate and purposeless class, and to bring the white church element into cooperation with these two groups.

**Board of Church Extension of the M. E. Church, South—1115 Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky.****OFFICERS**

Bishop W. F. McMurry.....St. Louis, Mo.  
Rev. S. H. C. Burgin.....Louisville, Ky.

Organized February 1834. It gives aid by loans and donations to churches of the M. E. Church, South. Its business is conducted through a Board which meets annually, and also through an Executive Committee, which meets monthly. It serves the territory occupied by the M. E. Church, South, principally in the Southern states. This Board has donated to the colored Methodist Church \$10,385.81, and cooperates with the Church Extension Board of the Colored Methodist Church, of which Dr. R. S. Stout, 817 Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky., is Chairman. The work of these boards is to help in the building of churches by means of financial aid and expert advice as to location, architecture, etc. Plans are on foot to raise a permanent loan fund of not less than \$15,000 for helping the Colored Methodist Extension Board.

**Woman's Missionary Council, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.****OFFICERS**

Miss Bell H. Bennett, President.....Richmond, Ky.

This Board maintains Bethlehem Houses at Augusta, Ga., and Nashville, Tenn., through which some thousand homes are reached. It also maintains the Paine Annex to Paine College, with an enrollment of two hundred students

and eleven teachers. It has a Virginia Johnson Home for delinquent girls in Dallas, Texas, and a Door of Hope in Macon, Georgia.

### **Executive Committee of Home Missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church—Atlanta, Ga.**

#### **OFFICERS**

Rev. S. L. Morris, Secretary.....	Atlanta, Ga.
A. N. Sharp, Treasurer.....	Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. W. A. Young, Evangelist.....	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Rev. R. K. Timmons, President.....	Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Organized about 1890 by the General Assembly, and known as the Executive Committee of Colored Evangelization. In May 1911 it was consolidated with the Extension Committee of Home Missions.

Its present object is the education of ministers and leaders for colored people, and the evangelization of the Negroes.

It reaches the public by appeals and promotion in the religious press; also through the development of Negro churches, presbyteries, etc. Its paid agents are W. A. Young, evangelist, and the faculty of Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala. Its field of work consists of the territory of the Presbyterian Church U. S.

The Executive Committee of Home Missions has as one of its eight departments, Colored Evangelization. It promotes and maintains Senecar Memorial Synod, consisting of four presbyteries with thirty-five ministers, serving sixty-two churches and missions, with 2,700 communicants. Missions schools for Negroes are maintained at Louisville, Ky., Atlanta, Ga., Richmond, Va., Abbeville, S. C., and Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala. This last institute is for the education of the Negro ministry. Plans are being made to enlarge Stillman Institute by adding a department for girls, and erect a dormitory, at a cost of \$60,000.

### **The Woman's Auxiliary of the Southern Presbyterian Church.**

#### **OFFICERS**

Mrs. W. C. Winsborough, Superintendent.....	257 Field Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. D. O. McMillan, Treasurer.....	300 West 7th St., Fulton, Mo.

The unique piece of work being done by the white women of the Southern Presbyterian Church is the Annual Conference for Colored Women held at Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala. The object of these conferences is to bring modern methods of church and Sunday school work, of serving and cooking, and other useful industries, to the women who are too old for school. At the last meeting there were present 160 delegates from 59 towns in eleven states, representing eight denominations. The expenses of the majority of these delegates were borne by white women of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

**The Board of Freedman's Missions of the United Presbyterian Church,  
of North America—Pittsburg, Pa.****OFFICERS**

J. D. Rankin, President..... Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
R. W. McGranahan, Executive Secretary..... 209 9th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Organized in 1864 to minister to the needs of Negroes, primarily in a spiritual sense, but incidentally physically and intellectually.

Its purpose is to equip and maintain training schools and to train leaders most efficiently for the Negro population. It maintains thirteen mission schools in the South. Its field of work lies in sections of Tennessee, Alabama and the East. It is supported by gifts from the United Presbyterian Church.

The total number of workers employed are one hundred and fifty-one. The Freedmen's Bureau maintains the following schools:

Tennessee: Knoxville, Athens, Riceville.

Alabama: Millers Ferry, Camden, Canton Bend, Pairie and Arlington, (all in Wilcox County).

Eastern Group: Henderson, Chase City, Norfolk, Townville, Blue Stone and Lakeville.

Enrollment for 1919, thirty-two hundred students.

Other schools maintained by the Board are:

Palatka Presbyterian School, Palatka, Fla.

Laura Presbyterian School, Jacksonville, Fla.

St. Augustine Presbyterian School, St. Augustine, Fla.

**Board of Directors of the Women's General Missionary Society of the  
United Presbyterian Church of North Ameican.****OFFICERS**

Mrs. J. D. Sands, President..... 137 Roup St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Mrs. J. H. Maxwell, Recording Secretary..... 142 Taylor St., Beaver, Pa.  
Mrs. Ada K. Wilson, Freedman Secretary..... 1112 South Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.  
Mrs. J. B. Hill, Treasurer..... 109 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The purpose is to educate and Christianize in order to make good citizens and good Christians; also to supply leaders for the Negroes' own uplift. It establishes schools and churches in each of the twelve stations occupied by its Society. All its workers are paid. It serves Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama. It is supported by contributions from Missionary Societies of the denomination.

This work began very soon after the close of the war. It commenced with small community schools. The Women's Board and Freedmen's Board cooperate in each station. The women supply the domestic science and sewing teachers, and matrons of dormitories, and are responsible for the upkeep of the whole plants at Prairie, Alabama, and Miller's Ferry, Ala. The aim that better ideas of home and home-making be fostered has been accomplished.

Ministers have been provided, as well as teachers, carpenters and painters. In fact, all professions and trades have been taught. The faculties at Knoxville College, the highest grade school of this Society, and Chase City, Va., are almost entirely composed of white teachers. All the other schools are manned by graduates of this denomination. The Board cooperates at Annie Manie, Prairie, Canton Bend, Miller's Ferry, Camden, Ala.; Athens, Riceville, Knoxville, Tenn.; Henderson, Townville, N. C., and Chase City and Blue Stone, Va.

**Board of Home Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States,  
11th and Race Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.**

OFFICERS

C. E. Miller, President.....	Tiffin, Ohio
J. H. Mickley, Secretary.....	Johnstown, Pa.
C. E. Schaeffer, General Secretary.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. Wise, Treasurer.....	Philadelphia, Pa.

Organized in 1863 to coordinate Home Mission work in the Reformed Church in the United States.

Its object is to establish the Kingdom of God in the life of America, to Americanize foreigners, to assist churches in erection of buildings, to carry forward work of evangelization and social service. Publicity is given through the "Outlook of Missions", lantern slides, lectures, pamphlets, etc., and through such local organizations as committees, conferences, etc. It employs a District Superintendent, and serves a territory including the United States and a portion of Canada. It receives its support through apportionment of churches, voluntary contributions by individuals, etc.

This Board has 244 missions on roll; its income for the years 1917-1920 being \$699,535, an increase of \$140,000 over previous triennials. In all its work it attempts to serve Negroes as well as whites.

**The Five Years Meeting of the Friends in America—Central Office,  
101 South Eighth St., Richmond, Va.**

OFFICERS

Walter C. Woodward, General Secretary.  
Ruthanna M. Simms, Assistant Secretary.

Maintains the following institutions for Negroes:

1. Indianapolis Asylum for Friendless Colored Children, 21st St. and Boulevard Place, Indianapolis, Ind.
2. New York Colored Missions, 225-227 West 30th St., New York City.
3. Southland Institute, Southland, Ark. Transformed from an orphanage into a school, with enrollment of 350 colored students in 1919.
4. High Point Normal and Industrial School, High Point, N. C. This school provides common and high school education and industrial training.

Perhaps the most interesting of these schools is the Southland Institute.

**Southland Institute—Southland, Arkans. (Near Helena.)****OFFICERS**

Dr. N. S. Cox, Chairman of Committee in Charge,

2012 South A St., Richmond, Ind.

Ruthanna M. Simms, Executive Secretary...101 South 8th St., Richmond, Ind.

Established in April 1864, at Helena, Ark., in response to request of General Buford, Post Commandant at Helena, that Friends establish an Orphan Asylum there for colored children. It has been transformed into a school, where a good common school education, including high school, and such training as will best fit the students for duties of life can be obtained. Plans are now under way for expert survey of the school and development on all lines, especially industrial training for both boys and girls. Its work is conducted through annual reports to Society of Friends publications; through local organizations, especially through Friends' Sunday schools. The superintendent and matron, principal and teachers are all paid for their services, also the executive secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Five Years Meeting of Friends.

The State of Arkansas is the territory served by this organization, and the income is derived from an annual budget raised by the Friends in America.

From 1864 to 1920 this work was under direction of and supported by Friends in Indiana. It is now transferred to care of Board of Home Missions of the Five Years Meeting of Friends in America (a national organization) and plans are going forward for important improvements in buildings, equipment and teaching force, especially for development of a model farm and industrial training department for both boys and girls. The enrollment in 1918-1919 was 350 students.

**High Point Normal and Industrial School for Colored Students—High Point, N. C.****OFFICERS**

George D. Hilyard.....144 East 49th St., New York City

The object of this institution is to give a common school and high school education with industrial training. High Point, N. C., and some parts of neighboring states form the territory benefitted. The expenses are met by the New York Yearly Meeting of Friends, also by the City of High Point.

**Board of Colored Missions of the Synodical Conference of North America—St. Louis, Mo.****OFFICERS**

C. F. Drewes, Director of Missions.....3712 Vista Place, St. Louis, Mo.  
Geo. Megger, Chairman of Board.....Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.  
E. Schnettner, Treasurer.....325 Merchants-LaClede Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Organized June 25, 1888, to carry on work among the heathen and freedmen of the South. Its object is to Christianize the Negro. Its work is conducted through two mission papers, German and English: "The Lutheran

Pioneer," P. J. Lankenau, 316 Clinton St., Napoleon, Ohio. The South, especially the states of North and South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana, is the territory served by this Board of Missions. It is supported by voluntary contributions.

### **Mission Board of the Christian Church—C. P. A. Bldg., Ludlow and 5th Sts., Dayton, Ohio.**

#### OFFICERS

Omer S. Thomas, Secretary.....Mission Rooms, C. P. A. Bldg., Dayton, Ohio

Franklin College, Franklin, N. C., is the only institution this Church has for the Negroes. The College has a fine plant and is doing good work. The buildings are comparatively new, though the institution itself has been running for a number of years.

### **Christian Women's Board of Missions—Indianapolis, Ind.**

#### OFFICERS

Mrs. Anna C. Atwater, President.....College of Missions, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Prof. J. B. Lehman, Superintendent of Negro Work.....Edward, Miss.

The Christian Woman's Board of Missions expended last year a little over \$106,000 for Negro work divided into the following lines of work:

#### 1. Social Settlement work—

The Flanner House in Indianapolis, Ind., is presided over by Dr. Charles Lee, a white man. It has a nursery, tubercular work, and rescue work.

#### 2. Educational work—

(a) The Southern Christian Institute, Edwards, Miss., eighteen white teachers and two colored. Enrollment, 250 from sixteen states and two foreign countries. 1,265 acres of land and a plant valued at \$2125,505.28. Total income, \$35,128.97. Maintains primary school, the grades, academy and college.

(b) The Jarvis Christian Institute, Hawkins, Texas, sixteen colored teachers. Enrollment, 148 from five states. 638 acres of land and a plant valued at \$100,000.00. Total income, \$26,203.38. Maintains primary, the grades and academy.

(c) The Piedmont Christian Institute, Martinsville, Va., eight colored teachers. Enrollment, 113, mostly local. 30 acres of land and a plant worth about \$50,000. Total income, \$7,951.30. Maintains from primary to 12th grade.

(d) Alabama Christian Institute, Lum, Ala., seven colored teachers. Enrollment, 74, local. 60 acres and a plant worth \$10,000. Total income, \$3,717.73. Teaches first ten grades.

(e) The Central Christian Institute, Louisville, Ky. We have just bought 136 acres of land and propose to erect a junior college for theological training.

#### 3. Evangelistic work--

The Board assists state evangelists in eight states and assists twelve local churches at strategic points. All evangelists colored.

4. Organizing work—

(a) Two Sunday school field workers are maintained for all their time to bring that work to a higher plane. Field workers colored.

(b) One organizer for Woman's Missionary Societies. Organizer colored.

5. General development work—

(a) The Gospel Plea, a weekly paper circulates in sixteen states and is accomplishing a most excellent work as it is being subscribed for by both colored and white.

(b) General field work. The Superintendent visits most of the State conventions. Superintendent white.

The colored churches raise from three to ten percent. of the maintenance money, by cooperating directly with the general work. We are aiming to carry them along on as nearly an equality as possible, always giving them a full share on the national programs.

**American Christian Missionary Society—Cincinnati, Ohio.**

OFFICERS

F. W. Burnham, President.....Cincinnati, Ohio  
P. H. Moss, Superintendent of Bible School.....Edwards, Miss.  
Earl Williams, Associate Superintendent.....Matthews, Ala.

The only work this Board is doing at present, 1920, among the Negroes, is through the Bible School Department, headed by P. H. Moss, located at Edwards, Miss. Other work is being done through the Christian Woman's Board at Indianapolis, Ind.

**The Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.—Pittsburgh, Pa.**

OFFICERS

Rev. S. J. Fisher, President and Publicity Secretary.....Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Rev. J. M. Gaston, General Secretary and Treasurer.....Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Mrs. W. T. Larimore, General Secretary Woman's Work.....Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Miss Roberta C. Barr, Field Representative.....Pittsburgh, Pa.

Organized in 1865. Emancipation led the General Assembly to organize a Committee on Freedmen, which was incorporated as a Board in 1882. The object was Christian education of the Negroes, especially in the South; the creation of a trained ministry; provision for higher education of those capable of receiving it, and so creating leaders. Provision is also made for needed teachers for colored schools; evangelization of all, and support of the needy churches in the North and South.

Its work is conducted through the New Era Magazine, church papers; study book, "The Negro, an American Asset"; leaflets, posters, articles in church publications and advertisements. It also works through such organizations as the General Assembly synodical and presbyterian societies, young people's societies, Sabbath Schools, and study classes. It employs four evangelists, and a Field Missionary. The North and South are the fields ministered to. Its support is received from churches, Sunday schools, women's societies, and individuals.

In addition to the parent Board of this church, the Board of Publication and Sunday School Work, the Freedmen's Board of Home Missions, and the Women Board for aid of Freedmen's Mission work, are organizations giving attention to the Negroes in the South.

This Church has three synods in the South, composed of three presbyteries each. They have about 25,000 communicants, and in addition they are assisting financially the colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, with some 25,000 more communicants.

The Women's Board of Freedmen for Aid in the colored mission work is sustaining schools for Negro girls. They give industrial training, home economics, etc.

This Church expended in 1918-19 \$215,000 on Negro education in the South. It had two colleges, 25 secondary schools, 113 elementary schools. These were 150 collegiate students, three professional students, 1,610 secondary students, 16,316 elemetary students, and a teaching staff of 434. Connected with the Sunday School Publishing Board there are thirteen Negro missionaries in the South.

### Southern Baptist Convention.

#### OFFICERS

B. D. Gray, Corresponding Secretary.....Atlanta, Ga.

Through the Home Mission Board the Southern Baptist Church has been covering a large field of work among the Negroes. The work has been directed chiefly to evangelism and religious instruction, and this effort has been richly rewarded by an unusually large membership among the Negroes in that denomination. Biblical and theological instruction has been given rather than along literary lines. The Baptist Mission Board is at present maintaining Bible instructors in a number of Negro Baptist schools with most gratifying results. It is the intention of the Board to enlarge the religious instruction for the Negroes in a measure commensurate with the needs and increased ability of Southern white Baptists to render this service.

The Negro Baptists of the South have a number of denominational schools under their ownership and direction which have had the good will and moral support of white Baptists, and in some degree their financial support. It is the purpose of the Home Mission Board of the Baptist Church in the South to render such financial help as may be possible during the five-year period upon which they have entered. The cooperative mission work of the Home Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention is under the leadership of

Rev. J. A. Booker, D. D., who is Corresponding Secretary. For years a number of select, gifted and consecrated instructors have been maintained among the Negro Baptists. They are doing a work of abiding and far-reaching results in theological institutes, ministers' and deacons' meetings, and in teaching theological students in several of the schools that are being helped. Standing prominently in the ranks is the work being done at Selma University, by Dr. A. F. Owens, who wields a mighty influence among the nearly one hundred ministerial students at Selma University.

Rev. C. O. Boothe, D. D., has also for years given the benefit of his culture and consecration in the uplift of the ministry and laymen among the colored churches.

The Southern Baptist Convention has just undertaken to cooperate with the Negroes in establishing a theological seminary for training Negro ministers in Nashville, Tennessee. Two hundred thousand dollars is to be contributed, and as soon as the school is thoroughly launched, the direction of the same will be turned over to the Negro Baptists.

**Home Missions Council Committee on Negro Work—156 Fifth Ave.,  
New York City.**

**OFFICERS**

George R. Hovey, Chairman.

George E. Haynes, Executive Secretary.

Rev. R. W. Roundy, Assistant Executive Secretary.

Mr. Roundy's work lies among the Northern Negroes. He was appointed to this special work when the multitude of Negroes migrated from the South. His task has been to assemble the leaders of both races, in city after city, and bring them face to face with questions relative to the adequacy of the program of the churches to meet the need of the Negroes, and to bring to the attention of the proper agencies the needs brought to light by these investigations. Conferences of this nature have been held in New York, Philadelphia, Newark, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The object is to promote fellowship, conference and cooperation among Christian organizations doing missionary work among Negroes. The work is conducted to a great extent through conferences of leaders of all denominations. Donations from the Home Mission Council are made for carrying forward this work.

The outstanding recent achievement of the Committee on Negro work was the conference called in 1919 of representatives of all the leading organizations for the welfare of Negroes, North and South. This conference of about one hundred white and colored men and women, presided over by a Bishop of the Church, formulated a pronouncement which was reported to the Federal Council of Churches, and that body was asked to give it as wide circulation as possible. In that way this pronouncement, with its stirring appeal, has been scattered broadcast throughout the whole country, and has found its way into practically all religious and denominational papers and many secular periodicals, and has been published as a bulletin by the Home Missions Council under the caption of "A Race Crisis".

This pronouncement challenges the church to the following constructive program:

1. Creation of public sentiment for impartial guarantee of security of life and property for all groups.
2. Economic justice, equal opportunity to get and hold work on same basis as other men.
3. Protection of sanctity of home and womanhood.
4. Adequate recreational provision for the Negro citizens.
5. Endorsement of plea of Negroes for equal traveling accommodations and for equal pay.
6. Adequate educational facilities for Negro youth.
7. Administration of qualifications for franchise, irrespective of race, color or creed.
8. Promotion of cooperation and understanding between the races.

### **International Sunday School Association.**

#### **OFFICERS**

H. C. Lyman, Superintendent.....78 E. Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga.  
W. N. Hartshorn, Chairman of Committee.....85 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

In the Department of Work Among the Negroes, Sunday School Teacher Training Classes have been conducted in 190 Negro educational institutions in twenty states, in the years 1918-1919. In eight years 17,619 students in these 190 institutions have specialized in Sunday school teacher training.

The following is a brief report from various states:

Alabama—23 schools, 532 students enrolled in S. S. teacher training classes.

Arkansas—1 school, 16 students.

District of Columbia—3 schools, 30 students.

Florida—6 schools, 40 students.

Georgia—16 schools, 351 students.

Kansas—2 schools, 52 students.

Kentucky—3 schools, 55 students.

Louisiana—3 schools, 60 students.

Mississippi—9 schools, 192 students.

Missouri—2 schools, 49 students.

North Carolina—18 schools, 286 students.

Ohio—1 school, 8 students.

Pennsylvania—2 schools, 68 students.

South Carolina—13 schools, 322 students.

Tennessee—11 schools, 329 students.

Texas—6 schools, 250 students.

Virginia—10 schools, 344 students.

West Virginia—2 schools, 158 students.

**Catholic Board—New York City.**

For elementary and secondary education and religious training. It works through parochial schools, teachers and priests. Is supported by the Catholic constituency. This Board has schools located at the following points:

St. Joseph's School.....	Pensacola, Fla.
St. John the Evangelist.....	Warrington, Fla.
St. Peter Claver's School.....	Tampa, Fla.
St. Benedict's School.....	Ybor City, Fla.
St. Francis Xavier's School.....	Key West, Fla.
St. Benedict the Moor's Catholic School.....	Fernandina, Fla.

**Colored Work Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association—600 Lexington Ave., New York City .****OFFICERS**

Mrs. Charlotte Wallace, Chairman of National Committee.

600 Lexington Ave., New York City

Miss Eva Bowles, Executive Secretary....600 Lexington Ave., New York City

Present program planned in 1915 at meeting of both white and colored women in Louisville, Ky. Work grew out of desire of women of both races to face facts squarely together, and to work toward a solution of the problem.

Its purpose is to make possible to a growing number of colored girls a richer life, using regular methods of the Young Women's Christian Association. Its channels of work lie through the regular Y. W. C. A. program, including boarding home, gymnasium, clubs among various groups of girls; educational classes, religious meetings, Bible classes, etc. The colored Association operates as an affiliated branch of the Central City Association, the General Secretary of the colored Association being a member of the Central City staff of secretaries. The United States is the field covered, with appropriations from National and field budgets, also contributions.

The growth of the Y. W. C. A. has been phenomenal among the colored women. At present there are fourteen headquarters' secretaries, a National Student Secretary and ten industrial secretaries in as many centers. In twenty-two cities clubs of employed girls have been organized into a membership of 3,000, while approximately 7,000 others have been benefitted through the club work, factory meetings and lectures. Much of the work of the Y. W. C. A. among colored women was made possible by the ardent need during the war, and a great many activities begun at that time have been continued. Conferences of various kinds are being held, viz.: Conference for training of both paid and volunteer workers, industrial conferences, and already six summer Student Conferences have been held. A great contribution is being made toward a better understanding between the races by conferences of both white and colored women, where together they face facts, and together plan a forward program. Colored secretaries have a sympathetic and cordial hearing at the large summer conferences, and what is more important, they are being invited to speak at smaller student gatherings, such as cabinet councils, where they have a chance to interpret the needs of the colored girl to the college women of this generation.

**Colored Men's Department, International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association—347 Madison Avenue, New York City.****OFFICERS**

William J. Schiefflein, Chairman.  
Jesse E. Mooreland, Sr., Secretary.

This organization maintains 114 Associations in the colored colleges and schools of America, and 44 city industrial and other departments. It holds a Student Conference each year at King's Mountain, North Carolina, and a Summer School for training general secretaries at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. Fifteen cities have buildings which cost more than \$100,000, into each of which Mr. Julius Rosenwald has put \$25,000. The work undertaken is of the same general type of that which is done for the white men.

**Lott Carey Convention—Richmond, Va.****OFFICERS**

C. S. Brown, President.....	Winton, N. C.
A. A. Graham, Corresponding Secretary.....	Phoebus, Va.
W. T. Johnson.....	110 E. Leigh St., Richmond, Va.
J. H. Hughes.....	Orange, N. J.

Organized 1895, to promote foreign missions in Africa and Haiti. Its objectives: Foreign missions in Liberia, Cape Colony, Haiti, South America, and sending workers, building schools and churches. It works through the Lott Carey Herald, pamphlets, circulars, and newspapers. Also through such local organizations as churches, Sunday schools, mission bands, etc. It pays its Corresponding Secretary a salary.

The territory served by this organization includes North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and parts of other states. Its income is derived from churches, associations and Sunday schools.

During its existence as a distinct missionary organization, it has established a splendid work in South Africa, which is conducted by six missionaries supervised by the South African Baptist Association. Seven missionaries are now operating in Liberia, where a splendid work has been and is being done. Schools have been planted near Brewerville, and two substantial buildings have been erected. This Convention is now preparing to increase largely the number of workers there, and are now aiding the Baptists in the Congo.

Ten workers, pastors and teachers, in Haiti, have been located at Cape Haitien, St. Marc, Frou, Port-au-Prince, and Jacmel. Two missionaries have been stationed in Venezuela, South America, and there are nine new workers ready to sail for the foreign field. The receipts last year amounted to thirty thousand dollars.

**A FEW OF THE CITIES UNDERTAKING INTER-RACIAL WORK**

Nashville, Tennessee	Hattiesburg, Mississippi
Memphis, Tennessee	Fort Worth, Texas
Atlanta, Georgia	Montclair, New Jersey
New Orleans, Louisiana	Jersey City, New Jersey
Louisville, Kentucky	Pensacola, Florida
Charlotte, North Carolina	Chicago, Illinois
	Cincinnati, Ohio

In the last three or four years a number of cities in the country have undertaken definite work for Negroes, although the work is sporadic and few people even in the cities where it is located know of its being carried on. Nevertheless, a great deal is being done in certain cities. Notable examples of this movement, with the prominent white organizations of the city cooperating, are Nashville, Tenn.; Memphis, Tenn.; Chicago, Ill.; Louisville, Ky.; and Atlanta, Ga. The work in a number of these cities is appended without any attempt of giving a full detail account of all the activities in the various cities. These are sufficiently typical to give encouragement to other cities and by writing to the various organizations responsible in these cities, full information can be secured.

**Nashville, Tennessee Plan of Inter-Racial Work.**

It was decided by those who are most interested in improving the relationship between the two races in Nashville, Tennessee, that the best agency through which they might work was the Commercial Club—an organization which includes in its membership men of every type and profession, and which has taken the leadership in all matters relating to civic welfare. The President of the Club, an unusually progressive and influential citizen, and the Board of Governors, readily consented to appoint a committee of sixteen representative citizens who should make the matter of race relationship one of prime consideration by the present administration of the Club. In the selection of this committee, care was taken to secure all those who had previously given special attention to the racial situation in Nashville, or whose work brought them in relation thereto. There were representatives of the Advisory Board of the Negro Urban League and of the local Law and Order League; the President of the Commercial Club and some half-dozen business men of the most influential in the city; a member of the Park Commission; the President of the Traction Company; the Manager of an important newspaper; three men prominently connected with the colleges of the city, and three of the most prominent preachers who had come in most vital and sympathetic contact with Negro preachers. This committee decided at its first meeting to call into conference a corresponding committee of Negroes to be selected by their leaders, and consisting of those who were equally representative of all professions and points of view.

At the first joint meeting, after a full and frank discussion lasting the entire afternoon, the Negro committee was requested to draw up a full statement of the practical plans that they would like to see brought about in Nashville. At the next meeting, this statement was made the basis of discussion; it was unanimously decided that five sub-committees should be appointed to take under consideration the important points of the program outlined by the Negroes. Accordingly, committees were appointed to consider and make suggestions as to: (1) justice in the city and county courts; (2) the uniform and impartial application of the street car laws; (3) the handling by the newspapers of news relating to Negroes; (4) the improvement in equipment and in the quality of teachers in the Negro schools; (5) parks, playgrounds and general living conditions.

These committees have accomplished some real things. It was seen that at a time of great unrest and of growing friction between the races, it was necessary to provide for any emergency that might lead to an outbreak of violence. In response to a pointed inquiry from members of the committee, and in harmony with their suggestion, the Mayor of the city responded: "I have both the will and intention, should any occasion arise, to exercise every legal power and authority to the end that all persons, of whatever condition, race, color, or nationality, shall be dealt with justly and protected in all their rights, that violence and disorder shall be suppressed and punished, and that the public peace shall be kept and the majesty of the law upheld." To make these words good he, in cooperation with the Chief of Police, has worked out a carefully selected reserve police force, which could be called in case of an emergency, and he has also definitely committed himself to the policy of calling upon the Governor for additional protection. The committee went further

and decided to employ a special lawyer who shall devote his time to the investigation of police courts, the arrests of Negroes by Deputy Sheriffs, and the general status of the Negro in the courts. Such a lawyer, they believe, will do much to alleviate the evil, that most candid men will admit, and will at the same time win the cooperation of the best Negro leaders in the discovery and punishment of crime.

As to the continuous danger involved in the mingling of the races, on street cars, the Traction Company officers, one of them a member of the Committee, have repeatedly given instructions to their conductors to enforce strictly and impartially the law that demands separation in the cars. Within the past few weeks, three arrests have been made for violation of the law—one Negro and two white men. The newspapers gave publicity to the words of the judge of the City Court in assessing a fine upon the whites, when he said with much positiveness that he would always punish a white man as readily as a Negro for failure to comply with this law. The members of the committee are watching carefully any condition that may lead to race friction at this point.

The Chairman of the sub-committee on Education, the President of Peabody College, is especially fitted to consider the details involved in the proper administration and supervision of Negro schools. Slowly and carefully, he and his colleagues, are making a survey of the entire situation, in cooperation with our Superintendent of City Schools, and will undoubtedly have definite and well grounded suggestions to be made for the coming school year. There has also been a notable improvement in the handling of news relating to the Negro, the activities of the race being given more and more prominence, one of the papers carrying at least two columns every Sunday morning, summarizing the various activities among the colored people during the week. The reporters and editors have been made aware of the complaints sometimes registered as to their magnifying the crimes of Negroes, and their minimizing their better achievements. Another grievance, the lack of sufficient park facilities, has been met by the prompt action of the Park Commission in promising an additional park for colored people during the coming year.

More important than any one of these substantial achievements of the committee, is the fact that white members have been brought to a new conception of the better class of Negroes in Nashville, and of their capacity for leadership. While nearly every one of them has known some particular Negro or two, none of them realized the great progress that has been made by the better class, nor the interest manifested by them in the general welfare of their people as a whole. At the end of every joint meeting, there has been a general agreement that the discussions and revelations of facts had been nothing less than remarkable. On the other hand the Negroes have welcomed gratefully and enthusiastically the manifestation of this new sympathetic attitude.

And this change in point of view has permeated the community as a whole. Sometimes as a natural consequence, and sometimes as a happy coincidence, there have been expressions of the same spirit in the life of the community. Sermons preached in white churches and reported in the newspapers, the visiting of Negro schools and colleges by members of the committee, the organization by the Y. M. C. A. of an intercollegiate Board for

all the colleges of the city, white and black, the meeting of the white and colored branches of the Legion of Honor at the Commercial Club, several meetings of the white and colored ministers of the city—all of these and others that might be cited, are indications of a new spirit of sympathy and cooperation. The local situation has been likewise helped by the fact that several large state meetings have been held in Nashville, which have made ringing declarations on this important question.

### Memphis, Tennessee.

The Memphis Chamber of Commerce has projected two organizations which will be of great service to the colored people: (1) The Social Agencies' Endorsement Committee, and (2) the Industrial Welfare Committee.

#### OFFICERS

J. A. Riechman, Chairman.....	Memphis, Tenn.
M. S. Binswanger, Committeeman.....	Memphis, Tenn.
Hays Flowers, Committeeman.....	Memphis, Tenn.
S. M. Williamson, Committeeman.....	Memphis, Tenn.
Miss Mary Russell, Committeeman.....	Memphis, Tenn.

This organization will be a Central Council of Social Agencies. The Negro organizations will be represented in this central council on the same basis as white agencies. One of the prominent activities of the Committee will be the development of the negro agencies in the community for improvement of the conditions of the Negroes. The Committee was organized on July 2, 1919, for the benefit of social work in Memphis. The object will be the constant study of social work and agencies of the city as basis of endorsement, for raising standards of work, helping weak agencies doing a necessary work, and protection of the contributing public.

It works through the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, and through local organizations with one full time secretary and one assistant employed.

All agencies doing social and welfare work are studied. Endorsement has been granted to 28 thus far. Assistance is rendered some that have not been endorsed, but which are recognized as being needed, so they may overcome obstacles to endorsement.

This committee as a Central Council of Social Agencies in Memphis, serves as an avenue for working out an understanding between social service agencies whose fields of work touch; to promote cooperation between social agencies, public and private; to prevent avoidable duplication of effort; to develop higher standards of work; to represent the united forces of Memphis for needed publicity; development of legislation in the social field; to serve the social service agencies and the community in such ways as the Council may deem wise.

The following are some of the policies to be pursued by the Industrial Welfare Committee and their reason for adopting them:

Due to the activities of industrial centers in the north, which have been and are offering many alluring inducements for Negro labor to move to such centers, large numbers of Negro families have migrated from this and other

Southern communities, causing an actual and acute menace to our own industries and the Committee is brought face to face with the absolute necessity of our city fulfilling its obligations and responsibilities to the Negro race in order to counteract, or at least meet, the competition of the Northern industrial movements.

The Committee, through its rather exhaustive investigation and survey of conditions among the Negro population of this city, feels that it is justified in urging upon the white citizens, most especially the business people of Memphis, that a systematic effort be made to improve living and social conditions in and among this important element of our population.

The Committee has adopted as its basic principle this policy, viz: "The white citizens, functioning through the Industrial Welfare Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, stand ready to help those of the Negro race who are willing and sincerely anxious to help themselves."

The Committee proposes to furnish financial aid to such undertakings and projects as are and may be fostered by Negro organizations where the said organizations and projects have—

(a) The unqualified indorsement of the purposes and policies of the proposed activities, and

(b) Where a substantial amount of the funds required shall have been provided by the negroes themselves.

No funds will be distributed until a thorough and complete investigation of the project shall have been made and the Committee fully convinced of the soundness and feasibility of the undertaking. All moneys shall be duly accounted for.

Summarizing the results of interviews with many representatives of the Negro race in Memphis and vicinity the Committee is of the unanimous opinion that with your cooperation and financial assistance it is quite possible for conditions to be made most satisfactory to both the white and Negro races and to have Memphis an ideal place in which to live.

We ask you to stand with the Committee in an endeavor to secure for the Negroes a square deal at the hands of all employers and public officials, in particular as relates to—

(a) The segregation laws (to which there is no objection as to the laws but complaints as to the manner of enforcement).

(b) The collection of poll taxes, road taxes, the handling of garnishments, etc.

(c) The "Loan Shark Evil."

(d) The enforcement of sanitary laws.

(e) The creation of better housing conditions.

(f) Park facilities.

(g) Better schools, especially along vocational lines.

### The Atlanta Plan of Inter-Racial Co-operation.

For a great many years the spirit of cooperation in matters of common interest has been active among the Christian people in Atlanta. This spirit found outlet through the Evangelical Ministers' Association, the records of which Association show the thorough practicability of interdenominational endeavor.

In recent years the Executive Committee of the Men and Religion Forward Movement in conjunction with the Evangelical Ministers' Association furnished a medium through which splendid accomplishments were realized through cooperative Christian effort; notably among which was the abolition of Atlanta's Red Light District.

In 1916 this Executive Committee was succeeded by the Committee on Church Cooperation, upon which were appointed annually representatives from the ministry and laity of each of the Evangelical denominations.

The membership of this Committee is divided into Standing Committees, as follows: Racial Relationship, Civic Betterment, Law Enforcement, Education, Evangelism, Industrial Relations, Legislation, Public Presentation and Finance.

The Christian Council—constituency and organization—is represented by several religious bodies, such as The Evangelical Ministers' Association, with a membership of all the ministers of Atlanta and environs: the Congregational and Religious Institutional representation consists of a pastor and two Lay Representatives from each constituent congregation, who are appointed in regular form by the congregation; a general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and a general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., and three counsellors from the Salvation Army, and others. The affairs of the Christian Council are administered by six officials, with sub-committees composing the Executive Committee, Standing Committees, and Commissions. These committees look after the Religious Work, Racial Relationship, Industrial and Economic, Civic and Women's Work.

There is a committee of Negroes paralleling the white committees. Their Committee on Church Cooperation is organized and successfully at work.

The general committees hold weekly meetings separately and joint meetings once a month. In the interim between joint meetings, any matters requiring immediate action are handled by joint meetings of the appropriate sub-committees. By means of these committees rumors of race clashes have been investigated and quieted. A junior High School has been secured for Negro pupils. A tract of land has been bought and presented to the city, to be developed into a park for the Negroes. The Chief of Police is cooperating heartily in bettering conditions, in certain sections.

The local street railway company cooperates by using its paper, "Two Bells" as a means of creating a spirit of justice and courtesy on the part of both races. The officials of the Terminal station are making every effort to provide more comfortable traveling facilities for the Negroes. The Board of

Education is responding to the appeals of the Christian Council and have materially increased the salaries of all colored teachers, and through the plan of both races facing the problems that are common to all, it is hoped that the solution of a great many have been solved.

In the work of the Christian Council, each congregation has been requested to appoint two Counsellors from the laity (one of whom may be a woman), who, with the pastor, may represent them upon the Christian Council of Atlanta. Through conference and surveys, made from time to time, the program of the Council is determined. These Counsellors are without power to commit their congregations to any program; but the information gathered, and the recommendations of the Council are through the Counsellors carried to their congregations for such action as may by them be deemed wise. Fifty-six congregations have appointed their Counsellors. The organization is being duplicated by the Negroes, and it is confidently believed that by thus bringing together a larger number of Christian leaders of both races, a much more thorough and effective work will be accomplished.

The officers of the two organizations in the Atlanta plan of work are as follows:

#### **Committee on Church Co-operation—Atlanta, Ga.**

##### **OFFICERS**

John J. Eagan, Chairman.....3rd National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.  
James Morton, Secretary.....311 Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.  
J. V. Wellborn, Treasurer.....c/o Davison-Paxon Stokes Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Organized Sept. 1, 1916.

#### **Christian Council of Atlanta—311 Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.**

##### **OFFICERS**

D. K. Matheson, President.....Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.  
James Morton, Secretary-Treasurer.....311 Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Organized October, 1919.

#### **New Orleans, La.**

#### **Colored Civic League of New Orleans—Pythian Temple Bldg., New Orleans, La.**

##### **OFFICERS**

P. H. V. Dejoie, M. D., President.....United Life Ins. Co., New Orleans, La.  
A. E. Perkins, Vice-President.....McDonogh No. 6 School, New Orleans, La.  
W. W. Hadnot, Secretary.....Pythian Temple Bldg., New Orleans, La.  
Arnold Moss, Treasurer.....Geddes & Moss Und. Co., New Orleans, La.

Organized October 1919 and chartered December 15, 1919, as a result of the Inter-Racial Committee work under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

Reconstruction Work: the present secretary, W. W. Hadnot, being the present secretary of the League. Its object is to promote industrial development, business enterprise, community work, civic pride, racial press service; to raise the standard of living among colored people and to promote a spirit of co-operation between races through its organization and other similar agencies. Similar leagues exist in several other Louisiana cities, Shreveport, Lake Charles, and Baton Rouge.

The efforts of the League have principally been directed toward putting the minds of the people in an attitude to do effective work. The membership has reached three hundred to the present time, June, 1920, but this represents only a very small portion of the 116,000 Negroes of the city.

The following is a brief summary of the working principles of the Colored Civic League:

Such an organization should concern itself with the greater industrial and business development. It should concern itself with the greater development of community work. Day nurseries and kindergartens should be fostered to prevent the care of smaller children interfering with school attendance. Charity organizations should be provided to relieve the poor and to prevent the lack of necessities of life interfering with school attendance, and Travelers' Aid Associations should be inaugurated to care for colored girls coming into the city, as these colored girls are the least protected members of society. Employment Bureaus should be established to match properly employer and employee, and parks and play-grounds should be provided to furnish amusement for adults and physical development for children. Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s should be opened to furnish young men and young women facilities for recreation, education, business training and religion not furnished by existing institutions. Truant officers should be employed to help put in school the 15,000 colored children now out, and it should concern itself with the payment of poll taxes, since the poll tax is a financial support to the city's educational program.

The League should concern itself with the development of greater civic pride; the building of homes should be encouraged; the standard of living should be raised; the community sense should be heightened; education for community responsibilities should proceed through public lectures and discussions. It should concern itself with the greater development of press facilities for advertising the constructive and progressive side of the Negro. The benefits of such an organization cannot be measured in dollars and cents, for it will start a new order and constitute a memorial to those who participate in it. A certificate of membership will bring concentration of effort, advertisement of advantages, and more respect from the white race. It will offer a chance for association and for interchange of ideas which does not now exist in the community; it will produce trained social service workers; it will arouse greater ambition among young colored people, thereby bringing a greater supply of trained help to the colored business man.

It will give desirable publicity to all who do business with the public, and will lead inevitably to opportunities for safe and profitable investments of small savings.

**Louisville, Ky.****Presbyterian Colored Mission—Louisville, Ky.****OFFICERS**

John Little.....618 Floral Ter., Louisville, Ky.  
Dr. W. H. Sheppard.....516 E. Breckinridge St., Louisville, Ky.

Organized for moral and religious training, and to teach moral and religious and industrial lessons to colored boys and girls. It works through local organizations and through paid agents. Louisville is the territory served and its income is derived from public donations through the Welfare League. Great good has been accomplished along the lines of work undertaken.

Every day, except Sunday, there is a sewing class, to which all ages are admitted. Little girls learn the stitches, older girls learn to make their own clothes, mothers and grandmothers sew for their families. Cooking schools are conducted, and canning clubs opened. During one summer tweaty-five hundred quarts of fruits and vegetables were canned by women who came to the Mission. The mending of old shoes is also a portion of the work, being in charge of a graduate from Tuskegee Institute. The first playground in Louisville for colored children was started in the side yard of the Mission. Bath houses, knitting, Red Cross work, are maintained and concerts and all kinds of wholesome entertainments are given at the Mission house, and the doors are constantly open, inviting the people into its wholesome atmosphere.

**Louisville, Ky.****Plymouth Settlement House—1226 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.****OFFICERS**

Rev. E. G. Harris.....2110 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.  
V. L. Cooper.....2124 Magazine St., Louisville, Ky.

Incorporated in 1914, "to reach the unreached." Its object is to be a recreational center with industrial lessons, and religious training. It is an organization of the Congregational Church, and has two paid agents. The west end of Louisville is the territory served, and is financed by the Welfare League of Louisville. The attendance has greatly increased since its inauguration. Classes in cooking and general domestic work such as sewing, millinery, etc., are taught.

**Louisville, Ky.****Colored Orphan Home—18th and Dumesniel Sts., Louisville, Ky.****OFFICERS**

Rev. E. G. Harris.....2110 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.  
Mrs. Ellen Taylor.....1300 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

Organized in 1830, to provide for orphan children. It works through publicity and through local organizations. It employs only one paid agent; all others connected with the Home do voluntary service. It serves the state of Kentucky, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions.

**Louisville, Ky.****Sunshine Center—1023 W. Madison St., Louisville, Ky.****OFFICERS**

Rev. W. P. Offutt.....2530 St. Xavier St., Louisville, Ky.  
Mrs. L. Simmons.....1014 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.

Organized 1913, to promote moral and religious welfare of the people "To reach the unreached." It works through Sunday schools, recreation and industrial centers; also through local organizations. Has two paid agents. The west end of the city is the territory served, and derives its income from the local Baptist churches. The work has grown perceptibly during the past three years.

**Charlotte, N. C.**

A variety of activities are undertaken for the colored people. The Charity Commission has organized a colored auxiliary with H. L. McCrory, of Biddle University, President, and J. R. Hemphill, 231 Trade Street, Secretary. Also, there is a colored auxiliary with the Associated Charities, with headquarters in the auditorium building. There is an Inter-Racial Committee, with J. B. Ivey, Chairman, and D. L. Probert, Secretary. There is a Better Boys Movement, with Mrs. R. A. Dunn, Chairman of Board of Managers, and Thos. C. Goodwin, colored, President, 702 South Davidson Street. There is a branch of the War Camp Community Service, Henry Houston, Director, East Second Street. There is the Good Samaritan Hospital, with Mrs. M. Murphy, President of the Board of Managers, and there is a Carnegie branch Library. The Young Men's Christian Association is conducting a night school for illiterates.

**Hattiesburg, Miss.****Community Service—Hattiesburg, Miss.****OFFICERS**

H. S. Stevens.....Hardy St., Hattiesburg, Miss.  
J. A. Kinnard, (colored).....Mobile St., Hattiesburg, Miss.  
Dr. Young.....Hattiesburg, Miss.

This organization is the successor of the War Camp Community Service, established at Hattiesburg during the war, for the Negro soldiers, similar to the work for white soldiers. A committee of white citizens raises the money with which to pay a secretary to carry on this work. There is a lease on a two-story brick building, which contains shower baths, a reading room, and a large hall where games can be played. A small canteen is also operated. The receipts from the building, with donations from the Negroes, met the expenses of operating the building.

**Fort Worth, Texas.****City Relief Association—832½ Monroe St., Fort Worth, Texas.****OFFICERS**

F. R. Barnwell.....	1328 Louisiana Ave., Ft. Worth, Texas
Rev. A. L. Boone.....	1020 Humboldt St., Ft. Worth, Texas
Mrs. L. B. Lane.....	923 Irma St., Ft. Worth, Texas
Mrs. Ella Brooks.....	708 E. Rosedale St., Ft. Worth, Texas

The Colored Welfare Department is a part of the City Relief Association, whose specific work is among needy Negroes of the city. It cooperates with the Colored Women's Federated Missionary Society to obtain homes for delinquent colored girls. It works through the daily press, by means of bulletins, etc. It also works through schools, churches, Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A., hospitals and all public institutions. It has no paid agents. The city at large is served by this institution, and its income is obtained through public subscriptions.

Since the organization of the Welfare Board among colored people, health campaigns have been waged regularly, and special clinics held. Over \$1,000 was raised by the Federal Missionary Society of colored women to make the first payment on a home for the organization. This home will be used for delinquent colored girls, where trades will be taught, wholesome recreation provided and especial effort made to have each woman cared for enlist in Christian work, or at least to show a disposition to following Christian teachings. A city nurse is also employed to look after the poor of the city who unfortunately fall victims to disease, and special attention is given to the aged and children.

**Fort Worth, Texas.****Booker T. Washington Branch A. R. C.—Fort Worth, Texas.****OFFICERS**

F. Rivers Barnwell.....	1328 Louisiana Ave., Ft. Worth, Texas
S. H. Fowler.....	1009 Humboldt St., Ft. Worth, Texas
D. A. Oliver.....	1151 New York Ave., Ft. Worth, Texas
Rev. M. K. Curry.....	908 E. Rosedale St., Ft. Worth, Texas

This branch was first organized for the purpose of doing specific work among the Negro soldiers during the war. Its present object is to conserve the health in the city and county and to help promote work begun by any worthy organization for ex-service men. Its publicity work is conducted through the daily press, and through the Fort Worth and Tarrant County Chapters. It pays county nurses, and Tarrant County is the territory it serves. Membership fees and entertainments furnish its source of income.

This organization is a branch of the Ft. Worth and Tarrant County Chapters A. R. C., consisting of its own colored officers, who work through the parent branch. During the war membership drives were successfully conducted, securing a membership of several thousand. Comfort Clubs were formed to do canteen service for colored soldiers. Schools and sewing circles made many hundred garments for Negro soldiers.

After the close of the war, several hundred dollars were still in the treasury. This was used to send a young woman to New York for training in social service and nursing. This woman is now at work in the county, giving advice and actual assistance to parents of diseased children. She works through schools, churches and homes.

### **Montclair, N. J.**

#### **Colored Home for the Aged—Montclair, N. J.**

##### **OFFICERS**

S. G. Brown, President.....	Hillside Ave., Irvington, N. J.
Rev. R. D. Brown, Vice-President.....	25 Orleans St., Newark, N. J.
J. M. Stoute, Treasurer.....	69 Academy St., Newark, N. J.
Mrs. C. M. Lynch, Secretary.....	7 Arch St., Newark, N. J.

Organized in 1873. A white person interested in aged Negroes left money for the establishment of this Home. Its object is to give aged Negroes a comfortable home with pleasant surroundings. It works through churches and lodges, and has three paid agents. All of Northern New Jersey is served by this organization. Funds are furnished for its maintenance through voluntary subscriptions, and through a bequest. Has been a haven of rest to the aged of both sexes since its establishment.

### **Montclair, N. J.**

#### **Good Samaritan Orphanage and Home—252 Riverside Ave., Montclair, N. J.**

##### **OFFICERS**

Rev. C. J. Wilcher, President.....	598 North Fifth St., Montclair, N. J.
Rev. H. K. Spearman, Vice-President.....	94 Union St., Montclair, N. J.
C. L. Nevins, Treasurer.....	68 Brunswick St., Montclair, N. J.
J. O. Taylor, Secretary.....	106 Wicliffe St., Montclair, N. J.

Organized about 1910, to provide good environment for orphan children. It takes in others, however, on a boarding home plan. It works through churches and other organizations; has two paid agents, and serves all of northern New Jersey. It is supported by public subscriptions, from donations from churches, and charges for boarders.

### **Jersey City, N. J.**

#### **Organized Aid Association of Jersey City—76 Montgomery St., New Jersey.**

##### **OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Mr. George R. Beach.....	President
Mr. George F. Perkins.....	First Vice-President
Mrs. Henry E. Niese.....	Second Vice-President
Mrs. William D. Edwards.....	Third Vice-President

Mrs. Brice Collard.....Financial Secretary  
Mr. Joseph A. Dear.....Treasurer  
Miss Blanche M. Perine.....General Secretary

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Miss Margaret L. MacNaughton Miss Rosaline Towar  
Mr. Robert Anderson Mr. Robert Flemming  
Mr. Vreeland Tompkins

Incorporated in 1898, this Association was endorsed by the State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections July 1, 1919.

During the year 1917-1918, the staff made 2,773 calls, and 1,668 visitors came to the office; in 1918-19, 1,883 calls were made and 1,463 visitors were at the office. Service, rather than relief, is the aim of this Association, its belief is that relief alleviates only for the present, but social work cures and prevents—it cares for the future. A Social Service Exchange has been created by this agency.

#### Jersey City, N. J.

#### Community Center—62 Harrison St., Jersey City, N. J.

##### OFFICERS

Robt. Hargrove, President.....288 Whiton St., Jersey City, N. J.  
Thos. Wheeler, Secretary  
Thos. Cadmus, Treasurer

Organized February 1, 1920, to arouse a community interest among colored people, to furnish social activities, to create race interest locally, and to provide social life for the young. It works through publicity, through local organizations and two paid agents. The Hudson territory is served by this agency, and its source of income is received from voluntary subscriptions.

It is a stabilized organization; it has succeeded in creating a community interest; it has enlarged its membership and secured subscribers.

#### Pensacola, Fla.

#### Pensacola Community Service—27-29 E. Romana St., Pensacola, Fla.

##### OFFICERS

Morris Levy, Chairman.....American National Bank Bldg., Pensacola, Fla.  
C. F. Zeek, Vice-Chairman.....Pensacola Gas Co., Pensacola, Fla.  
George W. Howe, Treasurer....American National Bank Bldg.. Pensacola, Fla.

Organized February 1, 1920, to continue activities of War Camp Community Service, which ceased local operation on January 31st, 1920. The object is to promote better citizenship, better athletics, better playground facilities; to render service to ex-service men, and any other service that will be of benefit to the community. Its special purpose is: Recreation, service and education for all the people of the city, regardless of age, sex or religion.

Announcements are made of coming events through newspapers, by verbal announcements, on bulletin boards in community centers, and it has a Bureau

of Community Centers, free to everyone. It assists any organization of worth that needs assistance, and cooperates with all organizations. W. H. Abernathy, Executive Secretary, is head of the Community Service work in Pensacola; Bertha Lichten, Assistant Secretary, has charge of all girls' and women's activities for Community Service, and Leo A. Waters, is playground supervisor. The entire city is served by this organization. It is supported principally by Pensacola merchants.

This agency maintains a club for service men where a bed can be obtained for twenty-five cents a night. It provides shower baths, lavatories, a canteen where a small profit is charged; reading, writing and pool tables are in the club for the use of the men. It is the A. L. A. representative for merchant marine boats; has a checking room, information bureau, community center auditorium for use of organizations and individuals, headquarters for the American Legion, and other organizations having no meeting place. It is non-political and non-sectarian. It promotes singing in the community, the drama, playgrounds, and all community activities. It has a room registry, a welcome station for strangers in the city, ladies' rest and dressing rooms, and a very active group, or several groups, of girls doing constructive community work. It furnishes entertainment for service and ex-service men, and has carefully regulated entertainments for the naval men stationed in Pensacola and visiting fleets.

### **Chicago, Ill.**

#### **Chicago Commission on Race Relations—118 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.**

##### **OFFICERS**

Edgar A. Zancroft, Chairman.....	Chicago, Ill.
F. W. Shepardson, Vice-Chairman.....	Springfield, Ill.
Graham R. Taylor, Executive Secretary.....	Chicago, Ill.
Charles S. Johnson.....	Chicago, Ill.

Organized August 20, 1919. Following the race riots of July 26-30, 1919, in Chicago, citizens and civic organizations requested Governor Lowden to appoint the Commission. Its object is to study and report on the facts of the riot and upon the broad question of relations between the Negro and white races of Chicago. Its report and recommendations when published will be made public. Much cooperation from local organizations is being rendered in the investigation of the cause of the riots, and it is hoped that all organizations will assist in carrying out whatever recommendations the Commission may make. The Commission has a staff of twenty paid employees, fifteen of whom are investigators in the field. Chicago is the field benefitted by this organization, and it is supported by a co-operating committee of Chicago's citizens.

The Chicago race riot and the appointment of the Commission came after the adjournment of Legislature. There was no way, therefore, in which to secure an appropriation of public funds. This factor very seriously delayed the work of the Commission, for the members felt that they did not wish to be put in the position of soliciting funds. It was not until January

1920, that a volunteer committee of citizens offered to raise the budget for the Commission's work. As soon as money was available, the staff of investigation was organized. Inquiries are being carried forward under the following committees, each composed of three members of the Commission:

Committee on Racial Clashes.

Committee on Housing.

Committee on Industry.

Committee on Crime and Police Administration.

Committee on Racial Contacts.

Committee on Public Opinion.

The field of inquiry under each of these Committees is indicated as follows:

*Committee on Racial Clashes:* To study the facts of the Chicago riot; antecedent clashes, neighborhood antagonisms; acts of violence.

*Committee on Housing:* To study Negro residential areas and their expansion; types of homes; rents; sanitation; property values; depreciation; plans for increased housing to meet demands of growing population; recreation facilities and community agencies in Negro residential areas as compared with white residential areas.

*Committee on Industry:* To study the industries employing Negroes; expansion of opportunities in industry; relative locations of work places and homes; wages; attitude of employers and fellow-employees toward Negro workmen; efficiency of Negroes; opportunities for advancement; organized labor in relation to the Negro.

*Committee on Crime and Police Administration:* To study types of lawlessness in white and Negro groups; facts of Negro crime and delinquency; environment in relation to crime; comparison of Negro and white offenses; treatment of Negro offenders; unenforced laws and ordinances.

*Committee on Racial Contact:* To study discrimination in schools, parks and other public places; instances of peaceable adjustment of Negroes in other cities; local situations or events involving potential conflicts; suggestive laws in other states or communities promotive of good race relations.

*Committee on Public Opinion:* To study the publications of misleading information and inflammatory language in both the white and Negro press; the spread of rumor; and, on the other hand, the ways in which public opinion can be educated toward a spirit of tolerance and cooperation.

These important lines of work are being undertaken with the assistance of a staff of trained investigators, both white and colored, and the cooperation of many educational, governmental and volunteer social agencies, such as the University of Chicago, the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, various departments of the City State and Federal governments, the Association of Commerce, the City Club, the Crime Commission, the Woman's City Club, the Urban League, and the various social settlements.

**Cincinnati, Ohio.****OFFICERS**

J. H. Robinson, Ex. Sec. .... Ninth Street Branch Y. M. C. A., Cincinnati, Ohio

Cincinnati has a Council of Social Agencies which is a federation of all or most of the agencies in the city undertaking welfare work. With this Council and as an integral part of it, works the Negro Civic Welfare Association, the work of which is divided into two departments, one for the coordination and promotion, and the other for administration.

The first, or Promotion Department, is undertaking definite work along the following lines:

- (a) Adult delinquency.
- (b) Juvenile delinquency.
- (c) Industrial welfare.
- (d) Registry of housing conditions.
- (e) Placement of orphan children.
- (f) Travelers' aid.
- (g) Day nurseries.

There are three child-caring agencies, two homes for the aged, two homes for young women, A. Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A., and the colored departments of eight white agencies, united in forming the United Negro Civic Welfare Committee.

The Board of Health, Visiting Nurses Association, Associated Charities, Better Housing League, Social Hygiene Society, Juvenile Protective Association, House Registry Bureau, each employ one or more Negro workers.

The work seems to be well organized and much progress is reported.

**WORK OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**

Birmingham, Ala.	Baltimore, Md.
Little Rock, Ark.	Jackson, Miss.
Wilmington, Del.	Meridian, Miss.
Washington, D. C.	Charlotte, N. C.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Durham, N. C.
Miami, Fla.	Kannapolis, N. C.
Pensacola, Fla.	Wilmington, N. C.
Tampa, Fla.	Charleston, S. C.
Atlanta, Ga.	Ware Shoals, S. C.
Augusta, Ga.	Bristol, Tenn.
Columbus, Ga.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Macon, Ga.	Memphis, Tenn.
Moultrie, Ga.	Dallas, Texas
Chicago, Ill.	Fort Worth, Texas
Bowling Green, Ky.	Houston, Texas
Frankfort, Ky.	Lynchburg, Va.
Lexington, Ky.	Norfolk, Va.
Louisville, Ky.	Petersburg, Va.
Baton Rouge, La.	Richmond, Va.
Bonani, La.	Bluefield, W. Va.
	Martinsburg, W. Va.

The Young Men's Christian Association has a colored men's department, which is listed under the religious organizations, but it seems wise to give a brief running account of activities in various cities fostered by the Young Men's Christian Association.

In addition to the account here given in various cities, there has been a very aggressive work carried on by the colleges throughout the South for the study of race problems under the direction of Dr. W. D. Weatherford, of Nashville, Tennessee. Growing out of this work quite a large number of colleges throughout the South have introduced racial problems into their studies on Sociology, and special conferences are being held each summer at Blue Ridge, North Carolina, for the advanced study of such problems. While not being entirely inclusive, this will indicate the general work undertaken by the city Associations.

**Birmingham, Ala.**

Birmingham has an Inter-Racial Committee which takes up problems relating to the races and confers and advises with the colored men as to the best solution of these problems, and cooperates with them in dealing with parties related to the problems.

It also has two Industrial Associations serving both white and colored men with the regular Association program. A special secretary was employed for eight months during the year 1919, who gave his entire time to the colored men of the city, working in the churches, schools, and communities, promoting Association programs, and aiding in other ways the pastors and the churches as well as the schools along health and sanitary lines, as well as educational and religious activities.

**Little Rock, Ark.**

Have assisted in campaign to equip lot for Negro Y. M. C. A.

**Wilmington, Del.**

Expect to put a colored secretary in the field and to aid in leasing a building for colored men and boys. During the summer of 1920 swimming lessons will be given to Negro boys in one of the city pools.

**Washington, D. C.**

There is a well equipped Colored Branch in Washington which has been serving the community for over seven years. In addition to the regular staff of city secretaries, they also have at the Colored Branch two secretaries engaged in demobilization work, with special relation to disabled ex-service men. Quite a number of colored men still in uniform are patients at the Walter Reed Hospital and St. Elizabeth. The latter hospital is dealing very largely with shell-shocked cases and others having serious affections of the mind other than the body.

On account of the different character of the City of Washington from other cities, the need of an industrial secretary has not as yet been felt; though the secretaries who are engaged in demobilization work are in a measure covering the industrial field as well as the administration to sick and disabled men.

**Young Men's Christian Association—Jacksonville, Fla.****OFFICERS**

J. M. Braxton, President.....	Jacksonville, Fla.
W. A. Lloyd, General Secretary.....	Jacksonville, Fla.
R. B. J. Campbell, Colored Secretary.....	Jacksonville, Fla.

This Association is a branch of Central Association (white), of Jacksonville. The purpose for which this Association was established was the spiritual, mental, physical and social welfare of Negro men and boys. It furnishes clubs, playgrounds, Bible classes, juvenile courts, etc. It has one paid colored

executive Secretary. Its purpose is to serve the Negro men and boys of Jacksonville, and is supported by the City Association (white), and memberships and donations from the Negroes.

### **Miami, Fla.**

The Miami Association has contributed \$1,000 toward the maintenance of a Colored Branch. They have rented quarters and engaged a secretary who consults with the Association General Secretary once a week. Shower baths have been put in for the members, and an equipped playground. The work is especially successful among smaller boys, for whom two Bible classes are conducted. Unusually difficult problems confront the Association in Miami, as sixty percent of the Negro population are Nassau Negroes—British subjects—and anti-American.

### **Tampa, Fla.**

In this city a Council was formed of the leading white citizens, including the Mayor, and several representative Negroes, which meets frequently. The Negroes are successfully supported in their demands for better schools, and better housing, and an effort is being made to secure better hospital facilities for them. They are sustained also in their efforts to secure equal justice in the courts and everything is being done to prevent possible race clashes.

### **Pensacola, Fla.**

A meeting has been held with a half dozen of the most influential representative Negroes of the city present, with a view of organizing an Association for them. The Negroes are very much interested in the work of the Association and it is hoped in the near future to be able to organize them into a community work with a view of a building later on.

### **Atlanta, Ga.**

The Atlanta Association is doing a very distinctive piece of work for the colored people of the community as part of its city-wide program. The Branch building for the young Negro men and boys, costing over \$150,000, was opened on May 16, 1920, and in less than a month after its opening had enrolled 1,165 men and 480 boys, making a total membership of 1,645. The Executive Staff of the Association is making a very important contribution to the welfare of the colored people of Atlanta.

### **Augusta, Ga.**

The Association in Augusta assisted in the raising of \$500 for the "Welcome Home" celebration for colored soldiers. There is also an Inter-Racial Committee organized.

### **Columbus, Ga.**

The colored people of this city have a Y. M. C. A., which serves their race quite well, receiving but little help from the white people of the com-

munity. This was one of the first colored Association buildings in America, and was made possible by a gift from Mr. George Foster Peabody. The work is self-sustaining, or practically so, although it is under the direction of the regular board. Larger efforts are planned for the future.

### **Macon, Ga.**

The Y. M. C. A. of Macon has been doing religious work in various shops for colored people at the noon hour services. They congregate at the same time with the white people. The speakers make their talk to all alike. Sometimes there are as many as twenty-five requests for prayer at one mixed service. When a speaker asks at the close of a service that any who desire to live a life for Christ come forward and give their hand, the colored men respond as well as the whites.

Mass meetings are held in churches, halls, and a Sunday mass meeting held with the State Secretary to lead. A voluntary gift was made of one thousand dollars from a Macon Negro. The President of the Macon Y. M. C. A. is very much interested in the colored men of Macon, and he has met in several conferences with various committees and invited the colored men to meet at the special rooms at the City Association.

### **Moultrie, Ga.**

Help is given the colored people by the Y. M. C. A. in filling out their claims against the government for allotment, etc. Testaments are also distributed among the boys.

### **Bowling Green, Ky.**

The Educational Service work is doing some excellent things in Bowling Green. A small equipment at the Negro "Y", carries forward a meagre work.

### **Frankfort, Ky.**

The work for the colored population of Frankfort is cared for by the State Colored Work secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. Their work is carried on through a committee of colored men and through schools and joint meetings of colored and white men occasionally held in the Frankfort Y. M. C. A. Inter-racial problems are discussed, and a standing committee has been appointed with Hon. H. V. McChesney (white), as chairman. This committee is composed of both white and black, and is to consider problems and conditions relative to inter-racial relationships.

### **Lexington, Ky.**

A colored secretary is in charge of the Negro work in this city. He was brought here for the summer of 1920, but if the plan proves successful he will be kept permanently.

### **Louisville, Ky.**

An industrial secretary has been employed in the Colored Branch at Louisville, and the work is growing.

**Baton Rouge, La.**

It is felt in Baton Rouge that there is no particular need of an Inter-Racial Organization as the Negroes feel they are receiving a "square deal" from the whites in schools, industry and in the courts. However, some efforts are being made toward improving the living conditions and a few other matters that need attention. Five larger towns in the Association district near Baton Rouge have organized Inter-Racial Committees.

**Baltimore, Md.**

In January, 1919, a building for colored men and boys of the community was opened, which has about 1,100 members, and is proving to be a community center. This building cost about \$120,000. There is also a worker with the "boys in industry," in Baltimore in conjunction with the Association Industrial Department. This Association has also promoted a public bathing station and laundry for colored people.

**Bonami, La.**

The Young Men's Christian Association in Bonami has a colored mission building, equipped with various games and amusements. The General Secretary has supervision over the moving picture entertainments, and, in a general way, over the entire program. In addition to the recreational features, the building contains shower baths, restaurant, barber shop, etc.

**Jackson, Miss.**

The State Association under the leadership of B. W. Godfrey and B. Frank Brown, have organized the county into Inter-Racial Committees to care for any possible trouble in counties, and selecting teachers for summer schools. This Association works through publicity, local organizations and through paid agents. Arrangements are completed for illustrated lectures to last through the summer months. Developing county leadership is one of the purposes in view, by having some ex-service Negro teachers trained at the State's best summer schools.

**Meridian, Miss.**

Although no regular colored industrial worker has been employed, a night school for colored returned soldiers has been opened and is fairly successful. Cooperation is given the colored people of Meridian in all matters of general interest.

**Charlotte, N. C.**

An Inter-Racial Committee to aid the colored people has been organized in Charlotte. This committee will meet from time to time and will be the nucleus for such advancement in the Association work as may be developed. Service has been rendered Biddle University for a number of years by furnishing them speakers of note from time to time. Service is also rendered the churches whenever called upon by the colored congregation. This service is much appreciated by the Negroes.

**Durham, N. C.**

Assistance has been given the colored people in organizing a colored Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Durham. Advice and any other assistance is given them whenever requested, though no colored secretary has been employed.

**Kannapolis, N. C.**

A branch Y. M. C. A. for Negroes has been opened in Kannapolis, giving them full program.

**Wilmington, N. C.**

Eight years ago the colored Y. M. C. A. was organized. The purpose is to do for the colored men and boys what is being done for the white. Efforts are made for a Y "hut", which is recognized as the emergency work. During this year a lot with two small houses on it has been purchased, and a boys' secretary has been promised.

**Charleston, S. C.**

The Charleston Y. M. C. A. is supervising all activities for colored men through a colored full time secretary. At the present time (the summer of 1920), a campaign for funds is being stimulated to erect a building for such a work in the city. The equipment used for this work is worth about \$1,500.

**Ware Shoals, S. C.**

The Y. M. C. A. of Ware Shoals runs a motion picture show three nights a week for the colored people. The shows have been conducted on the same basis as the Y. M. C. A. shows and the results have been very satisfactory.

**Bristol, Tenn.-Va.**

The Association at Bristol is cooperating with the leaders of the Negro race through personal conferences, in committee meetings of white and colored men; have purchased a building site for a hospital for Negroes of the city, and representatives from two counties have agreed to serve on the Inter-Racial Committee for this community.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**

T. M. Nixon, the Colored Industrial Secretary for the Chattanooga Association, is on the ground doing splendid work, teaching Bible classes, speaking at industrial plants, organizing playground activities, baseball meets, and games of all kinds. The work has produced great results.

**Fort Worth, Texas**

In May 1919, a work among the colored ex-service men was established, with S. H. Fowler as Secretary. From May to September 1st, the work was entirely among ex-service men and during that time employment for more than

500 ex-soldiers was secured. A religious and social program among them was conducted with some educational work. This work drew the attention of the whole colored population, and the demand for a permanent colored program became so insistent that the Board of Directors decided to establish permanently the colored work in Fort Worth. S. H. Fowler was made permanent Secretary, and the Colored Branch organized with a Committee of Management.

### **Dallas, Texas**

During the year 1919 the Y. M. C. A. of Dallas has maintained a Colored Work Secretary, somewhat on the community basis, and is hoping to develop this work more effectually. It is felt that a good beginning has been made and some good results accomplished.

Organizations maintained: Choral Club, Hi-Y Club, Hi-Y Bank, Employed Boys' Club, City Baseball League.

### **Houston, Texas**

Have a colored community work that is doing a fine service among the Negro men and boys of Houston. This Board carries the salary of the Secretary, and the colored people raise as much more for other expenses.

### **Lynchburg, Va.**

Inter-Racial Committee organized; shop meetings conducted, thrift campaigns inaugurated, savings clubs and health campaigns carried on, with stereopticon and motion picture shows. Friendly advice is also given, with the result of a better spirit being manifest between the two races.

### **Petersburg, Va.**

Inter-Racial Committee has been organized to help the colored people of the community, and several sub-committees are at work dealing with housing conditions, recreation, education, employment and causes of crime. Some of the leading Negro citizens have expressed a desire for a colored Y. M. C. A., and as this seems to be a real need, one may be organized in the near future.

### **Norfolk, Va.**

A very attractive suburb of Norfolk was opened up several years ago by Mr. A. T. Stroud, for the colored people of Norfolk, known as Titustown. A number of attractive homes were sold to them at a moderate cost. The work then begun was greatly extended by the Government during the war. Norfolk has a Colored Association.

### **Richmond, Va.**

There is a Colored Association in Richmond, located at Third and Leigh streets, with a colored General Secretary. A colored man works with the State Committee on the educational problems of returned soldiers.

**Bluefield, W. Va.**

There is a Colored Association established at this point.

**Martinsburg, W. Va.**

The Association work for Negroes at Martinsburg has only been in connection with the ex-service men, helping them convert their insurance, secure travel pay and adjusting them in their problems in general. The only organized work is with the colored Boy Scout Troops, under the supervision of the General Secretary.

**Memphis, Tenn.**

The Y. M. C. A. of Memphis is cooperating with the Industrial Division of the Chamber of Commerce in helping the Negroes secure additional park and playground facilities and in promoting a colored Orphanage and Old People's Home, and are also helping in the promotion of more cordial relations between the races.

**Julius Rosenwald's Y. M. C. A. Fund—Chicago, Ill.**

In 1910 Mr. Rosenwald offered to pay \$25,000 to every community which within five years would raise by popular subscription the additional sum of at least \$75,000 toward the cost of providing a fully equipped Y. M. C. A. building for colored men and boys. In some cases, for various reasons, time was extended, with the result that buildings have been erected and Mr. Rosenwald has made payment of his share in the following cities:

Washington	Baltimore	Cincinnati
Chicago	New York	St. Louis
Kansas City	Indianapolis	Atlanta
Brooklyn	Philadelphia	Columbus
	Pittsburgh	

These thirteen structures, with land and equipment, cost a total of nearly \$2,000,000, contributed as follows:

By local whites.....	\$ 960,000—	48%
By local Negroes.....	282,500—	14%
By Mr. Rosenwald.....	325,000—	17%
From other sources.....	427,000—	21%
		—————
		\$1,995,000—100%

In addition, because it was part of a general Y. M. C. A. campaign in New York City, Mr. Rosenwald extended his offer to the Y. W. C. A. there, with the result that \$25,000 additional, and not included in the above computation, was paid for that enterprise.

In 1916 Mr. Rosenwald supplied equipment for an automobile repair school at the Wabash Avenue, or Colored Branch of the Y. M. C. A., in Chicago.

In 1918 he helped you to meet the expenses of the Y. M. C. A. race campaign in Southern universities and colleges.

## THE INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION OF THE WAR WORK COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

This Commission sprang out of the needs for readjustments following the war, and due to strained relations between white and colored people—particularly returned soldiers of both races. The Commission is composed of white and colored men, including business men, professional men, college presidents and professors, and representatives of the leading denominations.

The first conception of this Commission was to help the colored ex-soldier readapt himself to his surroundings. This of necessity involved bringing about a proper relationship of white and black in the local communities.

Immediately after the armistice a series of ten day schools were held to study community readjustments and the proper care of the returning soldier. The schools for white representatives were held at Blue Ridge, North Carolina, under the leadership of W. D. Weatherford, where eight hundred and twenty-four men were trained in eight separate schools. The schools for colored leaders were held at Gammon Theological Seminary, in Atlanta, Georgia, under the leadership of W. W. Alexander, where 509 colored men were trained in five separate groups.

About half of these men were ministers of the various denominations and a careful program for the follow up of soldiers through the churches was planned. Using these men thus trained, the Inter-Racial Commission conceived the plan of organizing in every county of the South, a county committee, usually composed of both white and colored men, though at times there were two committees, one of each race, which held occasional joint meetings.

These county committees are undertaking to study the specific needs of our communities and so far as possible meet these needs. They are functioning in specific matters, such as justice before the law, adequate educational facilities, justice in public conveyances, economic justice, and handling any acute situation which arises between the races.

There are 759 counties in which there are sufficient Negroes to justify organizing such committees, and already nearly six hundred of these counties have been organized. There are one or more white organizers in each state, and one or more colored organizers under the general direction of the State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Commission has an Executive Secretary, Mr. R. H. King, located in Atlanta, and a very active Chairman, Mr. John J. Eagan. The local committees have been of great service in preventing friction and in undertaking constructive measures in many cases. The following are some of the interesting examples:

In one town in Georgia, the Committee prosecuted a Thrift Stamp Campaign. Cooperation was established between the Chamber of Commerce and colored Business Men's League to the advantage of both. Colored members of the Committee prevented race riot September 6, 1919, by silencing a Negro agitator who publicly advised Negroes to open a hardware store where they could buy firearms to protect themselves and get what they wanted.

In a Kentucky town for the first time in the history of the county, representatives of white and colored came together for a frank and full discussion of inter-racial problems. The white men expressed deep appreciation for the movement and spirit behind it and the colored men responded in similar spirit. Both local editors attended and endorsed the program. Churches, business interests, banking interests, including professional men were enlisted, also educational leaders.

In Alabama, as an immediate result of the work of the Joint Committee, in one county new school building for Negroes has been assured. Housing, sanitation, health conditions and recreational facilities will all receive the Committee's attention.

In another town, also in Alabama, the Committee has secured a commodious school building for the Negroes. Certain injustices toward Negroes will be corrected.

Dozens of other illustrations might be quoted.











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